Department of State

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1849.....NO. 15.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 20 lines or less—within the limits.

One square,	1 insertion	$0 75
Do.	do. 2 insertions	1 00
Do.	do. 3 do.	1 25
Do.	do. 3 months, without change	3 00
Do.	do. 6 do. do. do.	5 00
Do.	do. 12 do. do. do.	8 00
Do.	do. 6 do. renewed weekly	12 00
Do.	do. 12 do. do. do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued until forbidden, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, came in ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

JOHN L. HOLMES,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin, and Brunswick.

☞ Office on Front Street, under the Chronicle Office. 44

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, (Office in NIXON's Basement,) Wilmington, N. C., will be grateful for any business entrusted to him. 20

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

S. P. GAUSE,

GROCER and Commission Merchant, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
November 30, 1849. 12-tf

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

G. & W. A. GWYER,

MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Cabinet Furniture in all its varieties; Bedsteads, Cots, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c., Front Street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE GWYER, W. A. GWYER.

Timber & Lumber Inspector.

WILLIAM J. PRICE, Jr., thankful for past favors, respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends, and begs leave to say to others, having Timber or Lumber for inspection, that he would be pleased to receive a share of their custom.

No exertions, on his part, will be spared to give the quickest possible despatch to all inspection entrusted to his care.
Oct. 12, 1849. 5-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail DEALERS IN SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant, 8 Wilmington, N. C.

A Card.

BRYAN S. KOONCE having, on the 15th of October, 1849, associated with him in business UZZA MILLS, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of KOONCE & MILLS, at Richlands, Onslow county, N. C.
November 2, 1849. 8-3m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal CASH advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally. All business entrusted to him will receive his personal attention as usual.

☞ Office on Front Street, near Market.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,	

44 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

J. S. WILLIAMS,

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods Store, Market-street, 7 Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM T. J. VANN,

GENERAL Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce, such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will feel grateful for any patronage in the above line. All produce confided to his care will receive his prompt and personal attention.

Persons having produce for market, and not wishing to come themselves, would do well to send it to him, and at the same time inform him of it, through the mail or otherwise, and their business will be attended to just the same as if they were here in person.
November 23, 1849. 11

Drs. CHARLES DUFFY AND E. S. HUNTER,

HAVING entered into co-partnership, with the view of rendering mutual assistance, offer their professional services to the citizens of Onslow and the adjoining counties.
Richlands, August 13th, 1849. 52-tf

Hotchkiss' Vertical Water Wheel.

W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
December 29, 1848. 16-1y

TAILORING.—The subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business, he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks, to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *workman-like manner*.
May 17, 1849. 36-1y] S. R. ROBBINS.

Fashionable Tailoring.

H. S. KELLY, Having disconnected himself from V. R. PEIRSON, would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the store on Front Street, 5 doors from Market Street, immediately opposite Dr. Bellamy's office, where he is prepared to carry on the **Tailoring Business**, in all its branches. Being in possession of the latest Fassions, he will cut and make gentlemen's apparel at the shortest notice, in a style of workmanship and neatness of fit not to be surpassed by any in the State; and he hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage of his former customers and the public.
Oct. 5, 1849. 4-12m

A CARD.—The subscriber is now prepared to see his customers and friends, at the old stand, on North side of Market Street, next door below J. DAWSON & Co., where he will serve them up with any kind of a Hat or Cap that may be desired. My stock is unusually large, and will be sold VERY LOW FOR CASH. A call from those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited. Prices to suit the times.
3 C. MYERS, Hatter.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. Pierson having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery Business, will, on Thursday next, at the Store formerly occupied by Mr. SETH HOARD, on Front Street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity; all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming to the fashions of the season. V. R. PEIRSON.
April 5, 1849. 30-1y] Agent for SETH HOARD.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SUPERIOR Colored Silk Mantillas. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

General Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at the December term, A. D. 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Onslow County, of the State of North Carolina, the subscriber was duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of Stratton B. Foy, dec'd.

All persons having any claims or demands whatsoever, against the estate of said intestate are hereby notified to produce them properly authenticated according to law, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery;

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. JOHN F. SPICER, Adm'r.
December 3d, 1849. 13-3t

NOTICE.—A special Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Hanover, for the trial of Causes remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Fourth Monday in January next, when and where all persons interested are required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not requried to attend. By order.

Teste, . . . S. R. BUNTING, *Clerk.*
Nov. 28, 1849 11-tc

NOTICE.—The subscriber lost a Pocket Book on the 22d day of October last, with some money, receipts, and the following notes, viz:

One on Wm. D. McNeill and Wm. Shipman, for.....$132 41
" John D. Shipman, for..... 343 00
" Do. do..... 162 00
" Wm. Shipman and Wm. D. McNeill..... 71 27
" Do. do..... 18 00
" Daniel Shaw, Jr., and Wm. D. McNeill..... 60 00
" Duncan Kelly and John McCall..... 84 00
" Dugald McMillan..... 100 00
" A. F. Toon..... 100 00
" J. W. Russ..... 50 00
3 or 4 on J. R. Kemp, from $20 to $28 each.
One on G. J. McMillan..... 24 00
" David Lewis..... 8 00
" K. K. Council..... 3 00

And several other small Notes on different persons. All persons indebted to the subscriber by Note, are requested to renew the same. A liberal reward will be given any one who will deliver to the undersigned the pocket book, money, and notes aforesaid. JABEZ McKAY.
Whiteville, N. C., Dec'r 7, 1849 13-3t

LAW Notice.—The subscriber, assisted by an experienced and competent Attorney in the City of Washington, prosecutes and settles all manner of claims upon the U. S. Government. Particular attention given to those arising under the Pension and Bounty Laws. Address (post-paid,)
ED. CANTWELL, Wilmington, N. C.
August 17, 1849. 49-tf

BUTCHERING BUSINESS.

DAVID F. McKINNEY, Agent for Messrs. POTTER & HALL, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps the best of Beef and other fresh meats for sale at the Market House. His stock is kept on a large pasture, and fed from the Rice Mill of Messrs. POTTER & HALL, and may always be depended upon as the very best this section of country can afford; none but a good article will be offered for sale.

Persons having good Beef cattle for sale, would do well to give him a call before selling, as the highest CASH prices will always be paid by him.
Nov. 30, 1849 12-tf

NOTICE.—The subscriber having disposed of his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, is desirous of closing his business immediately; and would call upon those having accounts unsettled with the late firm of Gray and Jones, as well as those in his debt, to settle immediately, as indulgence cannot be given. R. J. JONES.
November 16th, 1849.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle before the 1st day of February, or their accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.
Nov'r 15, 1849. 10-tf] R. J. HOWARD.

NOTICE.—This is to certify that I have invented a machine for picking off Ground Peas, and intend to connect a fan to it to clean them as they are picked off. And I intend, also, to get a Patent Right for it;—I therefore forewarn any person or persons from trespassing on my invention, under the penalty of the law.

The above invention has been lately experimented upon, and in 30 minutes picked off two bushels of Peas. There is no knowing how many it would pick off if the machine should be well attended to. DENNIS AMAN, Jr.
Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 18, 1849. 7-tf

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER,

Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, &c., Wilmington, N. C., respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the country generally, that they have taken the Store opposite the Chronicle Office, where their personal attention will be given to the repairing of every description of *Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated and Silver Ware*, all of which will be executed in a style of workmanship not surpassed by any other establishment, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

In offering our services to the public, we feel satisfied that a trial is only requisite to secure the good will and a continuation of the patronage of all who may favor us in the foregoing undertaking.

N. B.—Having made arrangements at the North, we are enabled to keep for sale, at as *low* prices as any other establishment, every description of Gold and Silver Watches, fancy and other Clocks, with a variety of fine Jewelry, &c., too numerous to mention.

Wholesale and retail orders supplied at the shortest notice.
Oct. 19, 1849. 6-tf

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

Negroes for Sale.—On the first day of January next, we will offer at public sale, at his late residence in Duplin county, four or five likely Negroes, belonging to the estate of WM. BONEY, dec'd.

TERMS—Six months, note with approved security.

JOHN W. BONEY, } Executors.
JOHN CARR. }
Duplin county, Nov'r 30, 1849. 12-5t*

$135 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles North of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the 21 of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

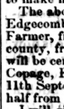
Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of the Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road.—It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of MOSES HAGENS, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.
Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 4-tf



$10 Reward.—Runaway from the subscriber, on Moore's Creek, in New Hanover county, some time in August last, a young negro man named GEORGE. Said negro is about 21 years of age, middle size, stout built, and dark colored. He is supposed to be still lurking in this neighborhood, or in that of Charles Henry, Esq., to whom his mother belongs.

The above reward, and the thanks of the subscriber, will be given to any person who will return the said negro to
Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., } ANN MOORE.
November 2, 1849. } 8-tf

$50 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, residing in Wayne county, sometime in July 1848, a negro man named SAMPSON. Said SAMPSON is about 25 years of age, chunky built, very dark colored, and is well known in Wayne county, in which he is supposed to be still lurking.

The above reward, and the thanks of the owner will be paid to any person returning the said negro to me, or lodging him in any Jail in the State, where I can get him.

An additional reward of $100 will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said negro.
J. R. HATCH.
Wayne county, N. C., Nov. 9, 1849 9-tf

For San Francisco, California.—The well known fast sailing Packet Ship MEDORA, W. C. Hammer, master, is now loading and will sail for the above port in the early part of January next. She can handsomely accommodate 75 passengers. The price of passage has been fixed at $200. Persons desirous of visiting the Gold Regions cannot find a more favorable opportunity. For engagements, apply to JOHN W. CALDWELL, 59 East Bay.
Charleston, S. C., December 14, 1849 14-3t

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm of CASHWELL & BLOSSOM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by Joseph R. Blossom.

DAVID CASHWELL,
JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct., 20, 1849. 7

Executor's, Administrator's & other Sales.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will sell, as Administrator of Stratton B. Foy, dec'd, at his late residence in Onslow County, on Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 29th days of December, A. D. 1849, the following perishable estate, viz: Corn, Fodder, Ground Peas, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Mules, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

Also, at the same time the subscriber will hire out the NEGROES of said estate.

Terms of said sale will be Notes at six months, with approved security, before delivery of the property.

JOHN F. SPICER, Adm'r.
December 3d, 1849. 13-3t

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1850, the Plantation in Bladen county, lying on the west side of South River, and known as the late residence of JAMES ANDERS, deceased.

The Plantation contains about Eighteen Hundred and Fifty Acres, of which about Two Hundred and Fifty lie on South River, a part of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. On it there are a great many buildings, nearly new, with a good Saw and Grist Mill across a very good stream. The Plantation is Pine Land, well timbered, and convenient to the River and the Saw Mill. There are about two tasks of Turpentine Boxes on it.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Plantation, will please call on Maj. Jas. ANDERS, who will take pleasure in showing it to any person who wishes to look at it.

TERMS:—The purchaser will be required to give bonds with good security, payable one, two and three years, with interest from day of sale. JOHN C. WORTH.
Nov. 14th, 1849.—[10-7w] Clerk & Master

LAND For Sale.—200 Acres of Land for sale, situated on Long Creek, adjoining the Lands of James Bourdeaux, J. Bunting, and others, known as the House place, and lately owned by C. Hartz. For terms, apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE, or to
JOHN G. BAUMAN, corner of Front and Market-sts
Wilmington, September 7, 1849. 52-tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court-House in Whiteville, Columbus county, on the 8th day of February next, the contract for building a brick Court House in Whiteville, on the plan of the Court-House in Richmond county, except that on the ground floor there are to be six rooms instead of four. The plan and specifications will be exhibited to any person desiring to see them, on application to either of the subscribers. The terms of the contract will be made known on the day of letting it out.

JOSIAH MAULTSBY,
JAMES SMITH,
A. F. TOON,
Dec'r 14, 1849 14-8t] Commissioners.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his valuable possessions of Land, situated in New Hanover county, on both sides of Northeast River, adjoining the Lands of THOMAS LEE and LOTT CROOM. Said Lands consist of 734 Acres, 300 of which is valuable Swamp, all in one body, never overflowing and easily drained; and with a good dwelling-house and convenient out-houses. Also, an excellent Grist Mill, on a first-rate stream.

Persons wishing to purchase such property, would do well to come immediately and examine for themselves.
Dec'r 14, 1849 14-4t*] HARDY CROOM.

IMPORTANT SALE of LAND, STOCK, &c.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 10th of January, 1850, the Farm and Lands upon which he now resides, situated on the East side of South River, and formerly owned by GEORGE BANNERMAN, together with his Stock of various kinds, and also all his crops, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Potatoes, &c. The Lands contain five hundred and seventy acres, of which there is a sufficient amount cleared to produce from one thousand to twelve hundred bushels of Corn per year. The improvements are a good dwelling and out-houses, together with a well of excellent water.

Persons wishing to purchase property of this description, will find the present opportunity well worthy their attention.

TERMS—For the Land, Notes for one and two years, with approved security. For the Stock, Crops, &c., the terms will be made known at the sale. G. W. HENRY.
December 14, 1849 14-3t*

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Land, situated on the South side of Lewis' Creek. Thirty or Forty Acres of said Land is cleared, and is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, &c. There is also one task of Turpentine boxes cut, and trees sufficient for two more tasks. On the premises is a good well of water. The situation is healthy. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine.

For further information, apply to DUGALD MCMILLAN, in Wilmington, N. C., or to the subscriber, on the premises.
Dec 14, 1849 14-4t] J. FILYAW.

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 1849. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel**, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House**, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

New Livery Stables—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market-street, formerly occupied by GUY C. HOTCHKISS, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of Conch, Gig, Sulky and Buggy Harness; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.; all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship.

He has also a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c., and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my books over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
December 14, 1849

Mercantile.

More Gold Wanted! Under Mozart Hall.

JOHN KYLE respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. C. H. LIPPITT, under Mozart Hall, on Front Street, where he has for sale an entire new stock of Dry Goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, a portion of which are enumerated below:

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's Silk Shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do;	do. Gauzey overshirts;
Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres;	do. Net Shirts & Drawers;
Blue, black and gray Sattinets;	do. Saxony wool Shirts and Drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	Superfine Bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do. do.
Bl'k satin, silk, Velvet & other Vestings;	Horse do. do.
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
White, red and yellow Flannel;	Table and bird eye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do.
Sack and Overcoats;	8-4 damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen and Lawns;	Cotton and Russian Diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking glasses.
Plaid and plaid black Silks;	Colored Silk do.
Col'd, plaid and striped do.	Silk and thread Batten, for ladies dresses;
Plaid Tarton's do.	Bonnet and Cap Ribbons;
Cashmere de Casse;	Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
do. de Lane;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins;
Bombazine, large supply;	Plaid and striped do.
French Robes Habits & Collars	Jaconet and Cambric;
Worked Fronts;	Ladies colored Kid Gloves;
Plain and plaid Alpacas;	do. Silk do.
Blue and figured do.	do. superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Silk warp do.	do. Black Cashmere do.
Large sup. Thibet Shawls;	do. do. worsted do.
do. woolen net do.	Black & white Eng. silk Hose;
do. Saxony woolen do.	do. raw do.
do. waffle do.	Children's worsted Boots;
Black Merino do.	Bl'k, white & col'd cot'n Hose;
Lady's and children's Hoods;	Misses' colored do.
Children's Polka Coats;	
Muslin Shirts;	
Black silk and worsted Fringe;	

120 yards Carpetting; 40 cases Boots and Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very cheap*.

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices*.

He would call the attention of country merchants to his stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident that he can offer better bargains than they can get at any other store in this market.
Wilmington, N. C., October 5th, 1849. 4

Fall and Winter Goods.

S. & D. TELLER have just received, and are constantly receiving, a splendid assortment of all kinds of DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING; among them may be found a splendid assortment of Silks; French Merino; Colored Flannels, for lady's Sacks; Muslin de Laines; Carpets; Oil Cloths; Alpaccas; with a great many other articles in their line, too numerous to mention, which the public are invited to call and examine.

Ladies are particularly invited to call and see their splendid assortment of FANCY GOODS. Sept. 14. 4tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully notifies the public that he is receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF GOODS, and that he is determined to sell them as cheap as can be bought at any other house in the place. His stock consists in part of

1,600 sacks (large size) Liverpool Salt,	
3,500 bushels Turk's Island do.	
86 bbls. Rectified Whiskey,	
12 do. Old Monongahela Whiskey, 12 years old,	
21 do. do. Apple Brandy,	
26 do. New England Rum,	
1 cask Cherry Bounce,	
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,	
3 casks Cognine Brandy,	
10 barrels Cider Vinegar,	
5 hhds. Cuba and S do. New Orleans Molasses,	
60 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,	
27 barrels Brown Sugar,	
29 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,	
bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,	
barrels Copperas, Salts, and Salt Petre,	
Rice, Nutmegs, and Cheese,	
13,000 lbs. Bacon Hams, Sides, and Shoulders,	
230 pieces handsome Prints,	
3 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,	
3 do. 3-4 Fayetteville Sheeting,	
Blue Homespun, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, and Negro Blankets,	
1,000 bunches Spun Cotton, from 5 to 12,	

With almost every article that is necessary to make a complete assortment of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

Persons in want of goods may rest assured that he can sell them as cheap as can be bought in the place.
OWEN HOLMES.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5th, 1849.

NEW STORE.

E. V. KELLY, of the late firm of KELLY & MCCALEB, begs to inform his old customers, and the public in general, that he has resumed the mercantile business in the town of Wilmington, and has just opened, at his new stand, on the corner of Water and Princess Streets, an entire new stock of Family Groceries, Farming Utensils, Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Wood and Willow Ware, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Dry Goods.	
Calicoes; Sattinetts;	Pad, chest, till, and cupboard Locks; Hoes;
Cassimeres; Vestings;	Manure Forks;
Marlboro' Stripes;	Shovels and Spades;
Red and white Flannels;	Long handle Shovels;
Bed Ticks; Apron Checks;	Curry Combs;
Linseys; Kerseys;	Britannia Tea and Table Spoons;
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings;	Candlesticks; Whitewash, Scrub, Dusting, and Shoe Brushes;
Blankets; Cambrics;	Bed Cords; Nails;
Hosiery; Guernsey Shirts;	Leading Lines; Coffee Mills;
Jaconet and cross barred Muslins;	Hair, Brass, and Wire Seives;
Bleached and brown Drill; [lin;	Ovens; Spiders; Pots;
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs.;	Kettles; Saucepans; Blacking;
Head do. [Yarn;	Shoe Thread; Shot Pouches;
Turkey red and blue Cotton	Molasses' Gates;
Groceries.	Pewter Faucets;
Canal Flour, bbls. and ½ bbls.;	Reap Hooks; Mouse Traps;
Mess and Prime Pork;	Augers; Slates;
Imitation English Cheese;	Wood and Hand Saws.
Goshen Butter; Olive Oil;	**Wood Ware.**
Chocolate; Cloves and Mace;	Cedar and painted Tubs;
Cinnamon and Nutmegs;	do. Churns;
Pepper and Spice;	Brass and iron bound and painted Buckets;
Race and ground Ginger;	Washboards; Sugar Boxes;
Cayenne Pepper;	Flour and Sugar Buckets;
Rio, Laguyra, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee;	Nests' Measures;
Crushed, pulverized, clarified, and Porto Rico Sugars;	Varnished Keelers;
Hull & Son's Candles;	Cocoa Dippers; Barrel Covers;
Colgate's best brown Soap;	An assortment of Baskets.
Fancy Soaps;	**Liquors.**
Tobacco of all qualities;	Rectified and Old Rye Whiskey;
Powder and Shot;	N. E. Rum; [key;
Indigo and fig Blue;	Cognine Brandy;
Spanish Brown;	Malaga, Port, Madeira, and Malmsley Wines.
Brimstone and Sulphur;	**Bread.**
Camphor and Saltpetre;	Soda, Wine, Milk and Lemon Biscuit;
Alum; Saleratus;	Butter, Sugar, Soda and Milk Crackers.
Mrs. Miller's, Outcalt's, and Lorillard's Scotch Snuff;	**Stone Ware.**
Mrs. Miller's Macoboy do.	Jugs and Jars, all sizes;
Hardware and Cutlery.	Churns; Clay Pans;
Table Knives and Carvers;	**Stationery.**
Pocket, spaying, shoe, and butcher Knives;	Blank Books; Pass Books;
Stock and rim Locks;	Letter, Foolscap, and Bill Paper;
Closet do.	Spelling Books;
H. and I. Hinges;	Steel pens, Quills, and Ink.
Butt do. Screws;	**Farming Utensils.**
Collins', Bradley's, and Simmons' Axes; Hammers;	A large assortment of Ploughs, of various patterns;

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1849.

The Speakership—Double dealing.

We have, under the proper head, given an account of the excitement produced in the House of Representatives on the 12th inst., by the discovery of the attempted deception sought to be practised by Mr. W. J. BROWN, of Indiana, and by which he almost succeeded in being elected to the office of Speaker of the 31st Congress. In spite of Mr. BROWN's attempted explanation, there can be no doubt that he allowed himself to be tampered with, and that he did hold out implied promises to gentlemen occupying different sides upon the slavery question. Had he been elected, somebody must have been betrayed, and if any faith is to be given to his letter to WILMOT, the South would have been the victim. But fortunately, before the deed was done, the deception was discovered, and Mr. BROWN ceased to have a political existence.

Painful and disagreeable as the present position of affairs at Washington certainly is, we would prefer that it should last till doomsday, rather than an organization be effected through fraud or deception, and we should regard any democratic triumph obtained through such means as being such only in name—as being worse than a defeat—as a disgrace. We have always despised every species of double dealing in politics—every attempt to cajole all sides by seeming to favor all, we care not by whom such attempt is made; or whether, as in the case of BROWN, it brings speedy detection and reprobation; or, as in that of General TAYLOR, it is accompanied by temporary success and power. It is equally certain in the end to be visited by the contempt and odium which it deserves.

The conduct of the Fedoral party, in the last Presidential campaign, went far towards lowering the standard of political honesty. The position of their candidate was doubtful, and such as to hold out hopes to all parties and factions. He was advocated in different sections of the Union as being favorable to the Wilmot Proviso, or unfavorable to it, as the case might be; and with this double face he was elected. Nay, letters of his were even shown in which he pledged himself to ratify any act which Congress might choose to pass upon the subject. This was in New England. Another tale was told here. Somebody is cheated. But even now his position is as little defined as ever, and yet the upholders of this course of policy—those who still adhere to General TAYLOR in spite of the Janus-like aspect of his politics—are ready to denounce the democratic party for the fault of one of its members, although that fault was disavowed, and that member repudiated as soon as his deviation from rectitude and plain dealing was made known. The inconsistency is too glaring to require further characterization. Would it not be better to first cast the beam out of their own eye, before they attempt to pull the mote out of their neighbor's eye?

The Organization—The Smith Family.

We were completely at a loss to account for the apparent impossibility of effecting an organization of the House of Representatives, until, in glancing over the names of the members, we became aware of the important fact that the House contained not one representative of the immortal SMITH family. The murder was out. The absence of that magic name has so far defeated every attempt which has been made. The very idea of organizing without a SMITH, is a thing unprecedented in the annals of Congress, and every right-thinking mind must regard it as little less than sacrilege or treason. Only to think of a crowd of 230 individuals, from all parts of the country, and yet no SMITH! Talk of meteors, shooting stars, and other portentous phenomena, but what are they to a Congress without a SMITH. We have delegates from Oregon, Minesota, and Deseret, and yet no representative from the independent and populous nations of the SMITH's. The "KING's," the "BROWN's," and the "JONES's," are there, but still the House cannot be organized without a SMITH.

There is but one ray of hope for the Union. The new member from the Territory of California, is said to be a SMITH. Let him, by all means, be admitted to a seat. Let him be Speaker, or any thing else he pleases, so he can be secured. Like PADDY MURPHY, he is the happy man; perhaps more fortunate than his glorious prototype, he has a shirt. If even *that* could be captured, it might exert a magic influence. It should certainly be tried. In conclusion we would remark, that it seems as if their fates had declared that to the completion of a Congress a SMITH is necessary, and it is folly to war against the fates. Let there be a SMITH. So ends our homily Selah.

Our Book Table.

Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.'s American edition of the North British Review for November, is on our table. It contains a good many interesting articles; one, the romance of war in India, and a very able article upon the temporal supremacy of the Pope.

Messrs. H. LONG & BROTHER, New York, have sent us "The Amber Witch" and the "Cardinal's Daughter." The first is a tale translated from the German. In tone and manner, it resembles that universal favorite, "The Vicar of Wakefield." "The Cardinal's Daughter" is a historical novel of the times of HENRY the Eighth. But for the name of the author, MACKENZIE DANIEL, we should suppose that it was by G. P. R. JAMES, as it opens with the "Two Horsemen." Price of either of the novels, 25 cents.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMAN.—The American Mail Steamship *Herman*, which left Bremen on the 15th ult., and Southampton on the 20th, arrived at New York on Saturday last, the 15th inst. The *Herman* was forced to put into Halifax for coal. Her news is anticipated by the *Europa*, at Boston. Among her passengers are, Hon. A. J. DONELSON, late U. States Minister to Germany, and family, and several Hungarian officers. The *Herman's* cargo is estimated at $800,000, and the freight upon it at $15,000.

The *Wilmington Journal* excepts to the clause at the close of the Proceedings of the Convention at Greensboro' in which they were "*ordered* to be published in the papers of the State." The Convention is by no means responsible for the *incivility*, if any there be, of this paragraph—"the working Secretary," in copying out the proceeding, being alone to blame. It should have been a request for the papers of the State to copy—which was what the Convention meant, and what we trusted would have been understood.—*Raleigh Times.*

We took exception to a prevalent custom, not to a particular case, and this we trusted would have been understood by the working Secretary. The very fact that Mr. RAPOTEAU, himself an Editor, used the form of expression objected to, goes to prove our assertion that it has got to be a matter of course.

ACCIDENT TO THE REV. MR. MCRAE.—We understand that the Rev. CAMERON F. MCRAE of Warrenton, who was here on a visit last week, and was on his return home by the way of Fayetteville, met with an accident there on Thursday night which nearly deprived him of life. He was expecting a horse from this place on one of the Steamers, and on the night mentioned, went on board the Steamer WM. B. Mearcs, in company with one of his brothers, to await the arrival of the horse. Coming out of the cabin of the Mearcs, when it was quite dark, and not being aware, that the hatchway was uncovered, he fell into the boat's hold, which is a deep one. He was taken out insensible, and remained so some time. To what extent he was injured, we have not learned, but trust that he was not to a serious degree.—*Chronicle.*

Congress.

In a postscript to our last week's synopsis of the proceedings of this body, we were led to anticipate an organization on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The closing vote on Tuesday had stood 109 for W. J. BROWN, of Indiana, lacking only four votes of an election; these it was believed he would receive on the next day; and we had begun to felicitate ourselves upon the termination of the anomalous and unprecedented state of affairs which has now existed for over two weeks, but our expectations were destined to disappointment, and instead of an organization, Wednesday was marked by scenes of a most painful and exciting character. The House met at the usual hour on that day, (the 12th instant,) and on the first ballot, W. J. BROWN, of Indiana, received 112 votes—necessary to an election, 114—only two more votes being required. It is quite probable that those votes would have been obtained but for certain developments which were made, and which instantly forced Mr. BROWN to withdraw. The nature of these developments will be more properly explained by stating that, in the course of discussion on Wednesday, a question was asked as to whether some correspondence had not taken place between Mr. BROWN and the Free Soilers. This drew from Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, an indignant denial. But the question being put to BROWN directly, he admitted that DAVID WILMOT had written him a letter, to which he had given an answer. The following is the correspondence:

DECEMBER 10, 1849.

DEAR SIR: In the conversation which I had with you this evening, you were free to say, that if elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, you would constitute the Committees on Territories, the Judiciary, and the District of Columbia, in a manner that should be satisfactory to myself and the friends with whom I have had the honor to act. I have communicated this to my friends; and if, in reply to this note, you can give them the same assurance, they will give you a cheerful and cordial support.

Respectfully yours,

D. WILMOT.

Hon. WM. J. BROWN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1849.

"DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of this date, I will state that should I be elected Speaker, I will constitute the Committees for the District of Columbia, for Territories and the Judiciary, in such a manner as shall be satisfactory to your friends and to yourself I am a representative from a free State, and have always been opposed to the extension of slavery, in any shape. I think that the General Government should be redeemed from the responsibility of slavery where they have the constitutional power to prevent it.

(Signed, &c.) W. J. BROWN.

Mr. Brown endeavored to explain this, by saying that, in the conversation to which Wilmot's letter makes allusion, he had merely said that he would constitute the Committees in question in such a manner as to give to each party its relative weight, in accordance with its numerical strength in the House. He said that he was opposed to the extension of slavery, but also opposed to the interference of Congress. The explanation seems to have been a complete failure. To say that the Southern supporters of Mr. Brown were indignant, would but faintly express the torrent of burning denunciation which was poured upon him from all sides. Gentlemen, both from the North and from the South, were betrayed by the heat of excitement into expressions of mutual jealousy, which, in their cooler moments, they cannot but regret. The dissolution of the Union was talked of as lightly as though it involved no weightier consequences than would the splitting of a county or the building of a new court-house.

Mr. Brown having withdrawn his name, the House adjourned, in great confusion.

On Thursday, 13th instant, no progress was made towards an organization. Both parties being without any regular candidates, the votes were cast pretty much at random. The highest number of votes received were, for Cobb, 40; Winthrop, 27.

The discussions on Thursday were characterized by great excitement. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, made a most eloquent Southern speech, and Mr. Baker, of Illinois, an equally eloquent Northern speech. Mr. Meade, of Virginia, having made a speech, in which he took strong Southern ground, was replied to by Mr. Duer, of New York, who denounced him as a disunionist. Mr. Meade said, "It is false; it is false; it is false." Mr. Duer replied, "You are a liar."—Mr. Meade, who was about ten feet distant, sprang towards Mr. Duer. The members rushed to the spot, and a scene of the utmost confusion ensued.—The Sergeant-at-Arms, however, proceeded immediately to the spot, with his mace of office, and prevented any outbreak of violence. Mr. Duer apologized to the House, and the matter has since been amicably arranged.

On Friday, 14th instant, no progress was made towards an organization, although several ballotings were had, and the final vote for Speaker stood: Winthrop 27; Potter 22; Wilmot 6; Hilliard 1; Stanly 49; Linn Boyd 82; Stevens, of Pa., 12; Strong 2; Howell Cobb 1; Schenck 1; Outlaw 2; Morehead 6; McGaughey 1; Robinson 1; Baker 1; Julian 2; F. P. Stanton 1; Duer 3; H. Mann 1; McClernand 1; Durkee 1.

A great many propositions were offered for putting an end to the present position of affairs, but all without exception, voted down. Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, moved that a plurality rule be adopted, by which the person receiving the highest number of votes should be declared duly elected; provided such number be not less than one-third of the whole number of votes cast. Mr. Woodward moved that Linn Boyd be chosen temporary Speaker, until a Speaker should be elected. Mr. Williams introduced a resolution providing that, after each ballot for Speaker, the candidate having the smallest number of votes should be dropped, and so on until a Speaker should be chosen. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution similar to that of Mr. Woodward. Considerable desultory discussion was had, which was put an end to by the adoption of the following resolution, which was offered by Mr. Dimick:

Resolved, That this House proceed to the election of a Speaker, and continue its efforts to such an election, without debate from any member of this House until an election is effected.

After this, several ballotings were had, with the result which we have announced above.

On Saturday, 15th instant, there was three ballots had. Upon the final vote, Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, received 86 votes; E. Stanly, of North Carolina, 66; Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, 27; E. D. Potter, of Ohio, 18; Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, 10; and 17 scattering.

The proceedings on Monday present no new feature. Some three or four ballots were taken, with about the same result as on Saturday. Mr. Boyd received 87, and Mr. Winthrop 57 votes, out of 222 votes cast on the final ballot: the remaining votes were distributed between some thirteen or fourteen candidates. Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, withdrew his name before any votes had been taken. As on previous days, many different propositions were introduced, but uniformly voted down.

A proposition, introduced by Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, providing for the appointment of a committee of sixteen members, selected in equal proportions from the Democratic and Whig parties, and from the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, whose duty it should be to consult, devise, and report to the House, the mode by them deemed most practicable and acceptable for its speedy organization, was lost by only one vote. The vote does not seem to have been of a partizan character.

Latest from Washington.

The Charleston Courier, of the 19th instant, has received the following telegraphic despatch, dated

WASHINGTON, DEC. 18.—7.27 P. M.

Another day's balloting for Speaker.

The last ballot for Speaker of the House of Representatives, to-day, resulted as follows:

WINTHROP, (Whig)	97
LINN BOYD, (Dem.)	47
M'CLERNAND, (Dem.)	36
WILTIAM STRONG, (Dem.)	16
COBB, (Dem.)	16
Scattering,	20

☞ It will be seen, says the Courier, that up to the close of the balloting yesterday, there was no election of Speaker. One hundred and five votes were cast for Democratic candidates.

Baron Rotchschild.

An English biographical sketch of the English Rotchschild says of him:

The Old and the New World alike bore witness to his skill; and with the profits of a single loan he purchased an estate which cost £150,000. Minor capitalists, like parasitical plants, clung to him, and were always ready to advance their money in speculations at his bidding. Nothing seemed too gigantic for his grasp; nothing too minute for his notice. His mind was as capable of calculating a loan for millions as of calculating the lowest possible amount on which a clerk could exist. Like too many great merchants whose profits were counted by thousands, he paid his assistants the smallest amount for which he could procure them. He became the high priest of the temple of Janus, and the coupons raised by the capitalist for a despotic state were more than a match for the cannon of the revolutionists.

And yet this man who accumulated millions never really *earned* a farthing in his life; never produced one cent, or one cent's worth. He made his money by speculating in the blood of nations—by arming the hand of despotism against the struggles of freedom, and forging shackles with which to bind posterity by anticipating the produce of its evil. Did a nation—as Hungary—dare to throw off the yoke of oppression, that yoke was re-enforced through the influence of the money-changers, and the price of their own thraldom saddled as a fresh burden upon the vanquished. The Rotchschilds have for years been the vampire of nations, and the sooner they and their system are swept away the better for humanity.

THE REY CASE.—The Grand Jury at New Orleans, after hearing REY's and MORANTE's testimony, have refused to find a true bill against the Spanish Consul at that city, for the alleged abduction of REY.—The Consul has been discharged from custody. So that bubble has burst.

The Parkman Case—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Coroner's Jury, on the remains found in the Medical College at Boston, and supposed to be those of Dr. PARKMAN, rendered their verdict on Thursday, the 13th instant. The Jury had been in session for ten days, and examined a large number of witnesses. It will be seen from the annexed verdict that the Jury have come to the conclusion that the remains found were those of Dr. PARKMAN, and that he was killed by WEBSTER. The testimony, (said to occupy eighty-four pages of foolscap,) upon which this verdict is founded, has not been made public:

"Suffolk, ss. An inquisition taken at the city of Boston, within the county of Suffolk, 13th day of December, 1849, before JABEZ PRATT, Esq., one of the coroners of said county, upon the view of sundry parts of the body of a dead man, viz: a thorax, kidneys, pelvis, two thighs, left leg, and sundry bones, there lying dead, by the oaths of OSMYN BREWSTER, JOHN L. ANDREWS, PEARL MARTIN, THOMAS RESTIEAUX, LEWIS JONES, and HARUM MERRILL, good and lawful men, who being charged and sworn to inquire for the commonwealth, when, how, and by what means the said dead man came to his death, upon their oaths do say, that they all have been demonstrated to be parts of one and the same person, that these parts of the human frame have been identified and proved to be the remains of Dr. GEORGE PARKMAN, late a citizen of said Boston, aged about sixty years; that he came to his death by violence at said Boston, on the 23d day of November last, or between the hour of one and a half of the clock in the afternoon of that day, (about which time he entered alive and in good health into the Massachusetts Medical College building, situated in North Grove street, in said Boston,) and the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon of the 30th day of November last, (when a portion of the said remains were found concealed in and under the apartments of Dr. JOHN W. WEBSTER, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, in said college building,) in which building the residue of said remains were afterwards discovered; that he was killed in said college building by a blow or blows, wound or wounds, inflicted upon him with some instrument or weapon to the jurors unknown, and by means not yet known to said jurors, and that the said blow or or blows, wound or wounds, were inflicted upon him and said means were used by the hands of said Dr. JOHN W. WEBSTER, by whom he was killed. In witness whereof, the said coroner and jurors to this inquisition have set their hands and seals the day and year above said.

JABEZ PRATT, Coroner,
OSMYN BREWSTER, Foreman,
JOHN L. ANDREWS, Secretary,
PEARL MARTIN,
THOMAS RESTIEAUX,
LEWIS JONES,
HARUM MERRILL."

Although the testimony before the Jury has not transpired, so many developments have already been made, that no difference of opinion seems to exist in regard to the guilt of WEBSTER—at least beyond the circle of his immediate friends. Every new circumstance brought to light, seems to stamp the affair with additional characters of darkness and premeditation. Dr. WEBSTER is, of course, still in prison. He exhibited no emotion upon reading the verdict of the Jury.

HORRID SUICIDE.—We learn from the *Salisbury Watchman* of the 18th, that a man named HARRISON, committed suicide on the morning of the 12th inst., at the house of JOHN J. MILLER, in Rowan county, about four miles West from Gold Hill, while laboring under *delirium tremens*. He came to MILLER's house on the night previous, and retired to bed about 9 o'clock, but got up during the night and walked about, talking to himself, and muttering something about cutting throats. In the morning he asked for a razor to shave with, which was refused. He afterwards contrived to borrow a knife, for which he offered 50 cents in payment, and it being refused, he threw the money on the table. He then lit his pipe and walked out smoking until he got behind a pig-pen, where, it seems, he cut his throat quietly.

Notice—Letters for California.

We are requested by Hon. WM. S. ASHE, to state that he has made an arrangement with the Post Office Department, by which letters intended for California, will be sent with the official despatches, by which means it is hoped that the great irregularity in the transmission of letters to that distant territory, will be avoided. He requests us to inform his friends in every section of the State, that if they will forward their California letters under an *envelope* to him at Washington City, they will be carefully mailed with the Government despatches.

The other papers of the district are requested to copy, for the information of those who may have friends in California.

☞ The dinner to Gen. SAUNDERS came off at Raleigh on Friday the 14th inst., and is spoken of by the papers of that place in glowing language.

SNOW IN MARYLAND.—The Snow was a foot deep last week in the Northern and Western parts of Maryland.

Foreign News—Arrival of the Steamer Hibernia.

Seven days later from Europe—Austria and Prussia—Threatened armed Intervention—Prospect of another War—Difficulty between Russia and Turkey—Affairs in France—Tendency to a Monarchy—Condition of the Markets—Decline in Breadstuffs, &c.

Telegraphic for the Baltimore Sun.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Dec. 17, 4—P. M.

The steamer Hibernia, Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, but the wires being down the news could not be forwarded to this office until this afternoon. She brings intelligence from Liverpool to the 1st of December.

Austria and Prussia.

A telegraphic dispatch received from Berlin announces that the Austrian Cabinet had made a formal protest against the convocation of the German Parliament at Erfurst, and stating that the Austrian Government had intimated the probability of an armed interference in the affairs of Germany.

The same telegraphic account stated that the Prussian Government had answered the Austrian dispatch by declaring that Prussia would maintain her rights.

These accounts have been partially confirmed in a letter to the London Morning Chronicle, which says that Prince SCHWARTZENBURG recently pointed out to the Russian Government the dangers likely to arise from the convocation of the German Parliament, insisting on the revolutionary tendency to which it would give rise, and the reaction that would be felt not only in Austria but in Prussia. Subsequently Prussia replied that she had duly weighed all these considerations, and that the most elevated and pressing motives urged her to persevere. As regarded the real dangers she would know how to meet them.

Austria has even gone a step further, if I am well informed. I have reason to believe that Austria has intimated to Prussia that should the case require it, she will not hesitate to have recourse to an armed intervention.

A Prussian Cabinet Council was held the day before yesterday, and the electoral law of Parliament was adopted. The Council was then occupied with the reply to the Austrian note, and a despatch in reply to Prince SCHWARTZENBURG has been already sent to the Prussian Envoy at Vienna.

Prussia maintains with energy her right to carry out the limited federation—a right formally guaranteed to her. Prussia replies to the Austrian despatch relative to an armed intervention, that she awaits it.

I learn also from Berlin, that the Upper Chamber had declined to retain its old Constitution. The proposition for a peerage was rejected, as were also various amendments proposing a direct or indirect election by the highest authorities. Subsequently the following most cautious proposition was adopted:—The Constitution of the Uppper Chamber is to be fixed by a future law, which must receive the sanction of both Chambers, and will then become part and parcel of the Constitution of the country.

A telegraphic despatch from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette announces that the King had signed the law for the election of the representatives to the German Parliament to assemble at Erfurst.

France.

The personal quarrels of the Legislative Assembly have terminated in some half a dozen duels. M. PIERRE BONAPARTE figured in some three or four of these encounters, some of which have terminated fatally.

Measures for modifying the Constitution are still discussed. It is now suggested to change the Legislative Assembly into a constituent body, to be invested with the power of electing the President, and of establishing the term of his office to such period as may obviate the necessity of frequent appeals to universal suffrage.

Turkey.

From Constantinople we learn that nothing has transpired calculated to disturb the previous pacific course of events. It is confidently stated that the British fleet has orders to withdraw from the Dardanelles.

Nothing further is known relative to the whereabouts of the Hungarian and Polish refugees. The Russian Ambassador has once more been admitted to an interview with the Grand Vizier, and diplomatic intercourse between Russia and the Porte may be presumed to be renewed.

The Ionian Islands have been restored to perfect tranquility.

Morocco.

It has been officially announced that the difficulty between the French and the Emperor of Morocco has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Austria.

Austria appears satisfied with what Turkey has done, by transporting the Hungarian refugees to the interior.

Russia and Turkey.

Russia demands that the Polish refugees be expelled from the Ottoman Empire, and the Chiefs imprisoned, without even excepting those who have embraced Mahomedanism.

The Sultan received these propositions in a manner that showed they would not be acceded to. A Council was about to be convened to take them into consideration.

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News says that letters from Constantinople mentions that fresh subjects of dispute had arisen between Turkey and Russia, in consequence of the energy of the united diplomacy of England and France.

BURNING OF THE CAPITOL OF ALABAMA.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* of Saturday, says: "As we write, the crumbling walls are all that remain of our once beautiful Capitol. It was discovered to be on fire yesterday, about half past one o'clock, and all efforts to save it proved unavailing. By six o'clock, it was entirely consumed. When we first saw the smoke, it was issuing from the *front portico*, and it is inexplicable how the fire could have communicated to this part of the building from any of the chimnies in the Senate or Representative Chambers, and these were the nearest of those which had fire in them, and still it is more difficult to account for it from the incendiary, as it originated in the roof. It is an awful dispensation of Providence, which has thrown gloom and despondency over our entire community.

"We understand that the clerks of the two Houses saved all their papers, and that the archives of the State, in the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, were also all saved. Most all the furniture, and the larger portion of the different libraries were likewise preserved from the flames, so that the great loss is the building. The city of Montgomery will doubtless erect another, if it be necessary. When the fire occurred the Senate had just adjourned. The House was in session, but in the confusion, broke up without adjourning, so that constructively it is yet in session. Both Houses will probably meet in the Churches this morning and adjourn over until the inauguration on the 17th, to allow time for suitable arrangements to be made for their accommodation.

"Since writing the above, we understand that the Presbyterian Church, together with its spacious lecture room, has been tendered for the use of the Legislature."

MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The London Examiner has an article on the subject of military and naval establishments; and asks whether, if Great Britain had saved the 400,000,000 sterling which she had spent in soldiers and sailors since the peace, with her burthens so much lightened, her finances prosperous and flourishing, would she be more or less pacific than she is at present?

We apprehend, says the Examiner, she would be much less so, and that she would in fact be much more belicose. Having waxed fat, she would begin to kick; as has been often said, our debt binds us over to good behavior, and the large expenditure for the army and navy keeps us from emerging from the debt, which is so pacific in its effects. * * It should follow from this, that Governments are indisposed for war in proportion to the magnitude of their armaments, and that they may increase their forces until they become as passive, tame, and placable as Quakers. * * Which is the nation in the world which has best husbanded its resources? Which is the nation that has the smallest army and navy in proportion to its power? And which also, is the nation that is the quickest to take, aye, and to make, offences; the most sensitive, not to say touchy, as to every point of honor; the most tenacious in standing on its rights to the uttermost point; the most peremptory in pressing its claims, the most disposed to the "word and the blow," when hurried into a quarrel? Every one answers, the United States. Remember how they overran Mexico, mark how they bundled off the French Minister the other day, observe in all differences how peremptory their tone is, and this without fleets and armies, and because what fleets and armies cost they have got in reserve in their pockets. * * The common plea, then, for armaments, that preparation for war is the best policy for peace, is false in the sense in which it is used, but true in the sense we have endeavored to explain. The constant preparation for war is attended with a weakness favorable to peace.

Finances of North Carolina.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the Comptroller's report of the State finances, from November 1, 1848, to November 1, 1849, as the same has been published in the Raleigh Register and Standard, agreeably to a provision of the Legislature:

PUBLIC FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Sale of State Bonds		$224,500 00
Public Tax rec'd of Sheriffs		113,239 70
Bank loan (Cape Fear B'k)		40,000 00
" " (B'k of State,)		21,128 14
Bank tax, B'k of State		2,243 25
" " B'k Cape Fear		2,389 00
Interest on Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad bonds	8,000 00	
Cherokee bonds	2,662 92	
Dividends Bank stock, Cape Fear Bank	732 00	
Sale of old public offices	576 87	
Attorney's License	690 00	
Bank tax, Merchants' Bank, Newbern	502 50	
Cherokee Lands	506 00	
Bank tax, Commercial Bank, Wilmington	455 75	
Additional returns of public Tax	54 87	
Int. Improvement Board	10 00	
		412,756 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Judiciary		$129,232 80
Post Office		267 47
Int'st on R. & G. R. R. bonds,		39,075 00
Governor's house, for repairs and furniture		1,323 78
Public Printing		4,579 74
Capitol Square		563 00
Stationery		792 29
Fund for Int. Improvement		918 00
Treasury notes burnt by Committee of Finance		2 95
Pensioners		755 00
Public Library		250 37
Valuation of Cherokee Lands,		402 00
International Exchanges		759 00
Princip'l on R. & G. R. R. b'ds,		26,000 00
Interest on State Loan		7,147 40
Insolvent Polls		59 68
State Capitol		126 10
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. debts,		61,887 55
Council of State		171 45
State Loan		10,000 00
Executive Department		2,348 00
Treasury do.		2,000 00
State do.		800 00
Comptroller's do.		1,000 00
Adj't General do.		200 00
Superintend't public build'gs,		260 00
State Librarian		525 00
Weights and Measures		825 70
Salisbury & West'n T'ke R'd,		2,504 50
Stock in Fayetteville Pl'k R'd,		10,000 00
General Assembly		44,632 66
Electoral Election		2,058 43
Senatorial do.		26 16
Sheriffs for settling tax		1,384 05
Governor's Election		56 00
Congress do.		704 28
Contingencies		2,812 63
Balance due by pub. Treasurer 1st Nov., 1848		37,068 08
		373,517 97
Balance in hand 1st Nov. 1849		$39,238 04

LITERARY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance due Literary Fund 1st day Nov., 1848		$136,212 69
Entries of vacant land	6,782 86	
B'k dividends, (B'k C. Fear.)	52,040 00	
" " " State,	21,364 75	
Interest on bonds of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad	9,153 00	
Interest on bonds of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railr'd,	8,100 00	
Cape Fear Nav. dividends	1,300 00	
Support of Deaf and Dumb School	375 00	
Floral College, int'st on loan,	120 00	
Wake Forest, do. do.	612 40	
Roanoke Nav. dividends	1,750 00	
Tavern Tax	3,117 04	
Auction Tax	673 30	
		241,600 98

DISBURSEMENTS.

Support of Common Schools,	$99,449 38	
" Deaf and Dumb	13,000 00	
Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Road	1,200 00	
Expenses of Literary Board	1,679 04	
Superintendent Deaf & Dumb School	1,500 00	
S. Burns for Deaf and Dumb	65 00	
		116,893 42
Balance due President and Directors Literary Fund, 1st November, 1849		$124,707 56

POLICY OF THE SPANIARDS IN CUBA.—In this island the spy system exists to an extent that was not outdone in Venice in the worst days of her aristocracy. The following incident has been related to us by a friend recently returned from Havana:

"A short time ago two young men were discussing political affairs in the 'Longa' (Exchange) coffee-house in Havana. The tone of their remarks was temperate, but not exactly friendly to the Government. On a sudden they were joined by a third party, who, whether by design or indifferently, it is unknown, bid them both speak out more decidedly. How far they proceeded is of course unknown, but at 10 o'clock the same night one was in the *Moro* and the other at the *Punta*—prisons. The third was the spy, and remained at liberty."

But the subjoined is still worse:

"It was intended in case of invasion of the island, during the late excitement, to let loose the slaves on the invaders, and indeed on the whites indiscriminately. This was a fixed plan with the Governor, and it was partially approved by a majority of the men by whom he is surrounded. The natural fear that when these slaves were once armed—admitting that they were successful—they would turn on the officers of the Government themselves, in order to secure the freedom thus given them through revenge, was amply discussed; but it did not change their determination."

GEN. JAMES WATSON WEBB.—We copy from the New York Mirror the following account of the "regimentals" ordered by *General* WEBB for his presentation to the government of the Haynaus:

"HIS EXCELLENCY'S PRESENTABLES.—There is now exhibited at Col. WEBB's tailor's, in this city, a full suit of court 'regimentals,' ordered by 'his excellency,' on the eve of his departure for Austria. Such a profusion of gold lace and tinsel cannot fail to dazzle even the gay court of Vienna. Col. WEBB (we beg his pardon, *General* WEBB, as he has recently been officially brevetted,) is 'bound to shine,' if for 'one night only.'

"It is a remarkable fact that there has not yet been the first editorial endorsement of WEBB's appointment in any whig newspaper. Not even SEWARD's organ, the Albany Evening Journal, has ventured to applaud, lest it should betray the agency which produced the revolution at Washington in the 'General's' favor. This is hardly handsome, after the Courier and Enquirer's late laudation of the ex-governor.

"By-the-by, as WEBB goes to Austria in the character of a distinguished American General, will not some of those 'bloody military heroes,' fresh from the slaughter of the brave Hungarians, be likely to ask the impertinent question, *when* and *where* our republican 'General' *has served?* We hope 'his excellency' will be prepared with a ready answer."

A New York paper says:—"Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, our late Minister to England, has purchased an elegant mansion in Twenty-first street, near Fifth avenue, and become a permanent resident of this city. As a rich fruit of a part of his late mission, he brings, in returning, the largest, most costly, as well as rare collection of manuscript papers, relating to America and American history, ever brought into the country. These have been gathered at great labor and personal expenses. He is now arranging his valuable library and papers, preparatory to literary labors, to which he expects in future to be chiefly devoted."

There are in the United States 119 colleges, the oldest of which is Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., established in 1638. The next oldest is Yale College, at New Haven, established in 1700. The aggregate number of volumes in the libraries of those colleges is 643,328. The library of Harvard University numbers 74,000 volumes.

North Carolina Conference.

The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met in Oxford, Granville county, N. C., on the 28th ultimo, Bishop ANDREW presiding, and closed on the 3d instant.

Four young men were admitted on trial, 3 located, viz: P. W. Archer, S. Pearce, and N. Anderson.—The nett increase of membership for the year is about 600. About $2,200 were collected for Missions.

The following are the appointments for the ensuing year:

RALEIGH DISTRICT—D. P. Nicholson, P. E.
Raleigh City—R. T. Heflin, B. T. Blake, sup.
" Mission—Wm. H. Barns.
" Circuit—Evan E. Freeman.
Tar River—A. C. Allen.
Henderson—P. Doub.
Granville—Wm. M. Jordon.
Hillsboro' Circuit—D. Culbreath.
" Station—To be supplied.
Franklinsville—J. W. Tinnin.
Pittsboro'—W. W. Nesbitt.
Haw River—I. T. St. Clair.
Sampson—W. J. Duval.
C. P. Jones agent of the American Bible Society.

SALISBURY DISTRICT—Wm. Carter, P. E.
Mocksville—John Tillit.
Salisbury—S. P. Ricaud.
Greensboro'—A. S. Andrews.
Guilford—S. H. Helsebeck.
Davidson—Wm. M. Walsh.
Iredell—J. D. Lumsden.
Surry—J. M. Fulton.
Taylorsville—J. W. Floyd.
Wilkes—Wm. O. Read.
Jonesville—D. W. Doub.
Stokes—Lemon Shell.
James Jamcison Professor in Greensborough Female College.

DANVILLE DISTRICT—S. D. Bumpass, P. E.
Danville Station—N. H. D. Wilson.
Pittsylvania—R. P. Bibb.
Franklin—A. Norman, L. L. Nicholson, sup.
Alleghany—R. R. Dunkley.
Staunton—G. A. Coen.
Patrick—J. J. Hines.
Henry—J. W. Lewis.
Rockingham—To be supplied.
Caswell—James Reid, W. W. Albea.
Person—To be supplied.
Halifax—J. Codman.
Banister—L. L. Herndon.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT—R. J. Carson, P. E.
Washington Station—S. M. Frost.
Roanoke—S. O. Burton, Thos. S. Campbell, L. S. Burkhead.
Plymouth—J. W. Tucker.
Tarboro'—L. W. Martin.
Columbia—H. Gray.
Neuse—Paul J. Carraway.
Mattamuskeet—P. P. Joiner.
Bath—To be supplied.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke—To be supplied.
Hatteras Mission—C. K. Parker.

NEWBERN DISTRICT—William Closs, P. E.
Newbern Station—C. F. Deems.
" Andrew Chapel—Wm. H. Bobbitt.
Snow Hill—W. S. Chaffin.
Smithfield—I. T. Wyche, J. W. Wilson.
Duplin—T. C. Moses.
Topsail—William J. Langdon.
Onslow—J. H. Jefferson.
Trent—D. L. Fisher, A. H. Johnston.
Beaufort—J. B. Martin.
Straits—Zebedee Rush.
Lenoir Mission—N. Hooker.
Cape Lookout Mission—To be supplied.
South River Mission—To be supplied.
Cape Fear and Black River Mission—To be sup.

Wm. J. Parks, Thos. S. Cassaday, and Wm. Anderson, without appointment in consequence of affliction. H. G. Leigh without appointment at his own request.

H. G. Leigh, P. Doubt, R. J. Carson, Wm. Closs, C. F. Deems, and D. B. Nicholson, Delegates to the General Conference. Wm. Carter and S. D. Bumpass Reserved Delegates.

The next Conferance is to be held in Warrenton, Warren county, N. C.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

"Jeems" asked a friend to go with him to church. "No," said the gentleman, "I'll send my wife; I never go to church except *by proxy*." "Ah!" said Jeems, "I am afraid that people who worship God by proxy must expect to go to heaven the same way!"

The following *naive* advertisement appeared in the New York Herald:

"Wanted, a man who is capable of being Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, now seriously in want of a person to bring it to order.—Any person who has read Jefferson's Manual, and has had any practice in speaking, or in keeping order in Tammany Hall, the Pewter Mug, the Broadway House, or any other political rowdy assemblage in New York, will be considered perfectly qualified. Salary, sixteen dollars per day, and the freedom of the mails. Apply at the eastern entrance of the Capitol, at Washington, D. C."

THE "RUINOUS" TARIFF.—The Lawrence (Mass.) Courier (whig protectionist) says: "If industry really does bring its reward, the reward of the Bay State Mills (woollen manufactory) in Lawrence must be rich enough to satisfy the most eager and enthusiastic of the toiling millions. For several months past *two sets* of hands have been kept moving *night and day*."

This is the place where the same work is done by machinery for *four* cents, which in Scotland cost *twenty-five* cents per yard.—*Trenton American.*

The New-York Courier intimates that a satisfactory arrangement has already been made by the American Minister in London, with regard to the Nicaragua question, and says: "We have no doubt that the British Government will disavow entirely the transactions of its agents in Central America, and put a stop to the petty war of diplomatists with which that secluded

AUCTIONEERS.—Mr. J. H. ROTHWELL and Mr. W. A. LANGDON, were appointed Auctioneers by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held in this town last week.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

The Committee inform the public that since their report of the 10th inst., no new cases of the Small Pox have occurred within the limits of the town.—They deem it right, however, to state that four individuals who were in the hospital attending to their friends, have within the last few days sickened of the disease, and as they are the only persons connected with the hospital who are liable to it, the committee entertain the hope that the disease will very soon be arrested.

A. A. McKETHAN,
JOSEPH AREY,
JAMES SUNDY,
WM. McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1849.

Late from Oregon.

The Indiana State Sentinel of the 6th inst. contains the following interesting letter from Oregon:

OREGON CITY, August 18, 1849.

To the Editor of the Indiana State Sentinel:

Enclosed I send you the message of our mutual friend, Gov. Lane, to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon.

The Governor is very promyt in defending the Indians in their fisheries and other rights essential to their comfort and subsistance, and on the other hand exacts from them more respect to the rights of our citizens than one not accustomed to them would suppose them capable of yielding. We have had no late difficulties with them, and I believe his policy will secure us against any future difficulty. The Governor is almost constantly engaged in hearing their petty grievances, and redressing them in a plain and summary way, that makes them pay respect to the rights of one another, and abstain from depredations upon the citizens. Our legislature is in session. They are men of good sense, and well understand the wants of the people of the Territory.

The courts in my district are in session. Last week I held court in Linn county, in this, in Champoeg, and next week will hold court in Clackamus, and week after in Vancouver, which will end my circuit. I found but little business to do. The grand jury found four or five indictments for small offences, such as hog-stealing and stealing horses from the Indians, &c., in Champoeg. Such things will happen at first; but I think, judging from the mass of the citizens, who are mainly very orderly and honest, that these lawless characters will not long remain amongst us.

I was up this (the Willamette) valley as far as the Calapooya settlement. I never saw a richer valley of land; and the mountain scenery is captivating.—The health of the country is good, and the harvest is abundant. This is the greatest country for wheat on the continent. I have never seen finer wheat grow than we have this year in Oregon, not near all of which will be saved for the want of laborers. The ordinary wages for laborers in the harvest field is $6 per day to each man.

Every kind of labor commands nearly any price asked for it. The packers, in advance of the emigration, arrived to-day. They report 8,000 wagons on the road; about 2,000 bound for this territory, the residue for California. The cholera had been fatal out from Missouri to Blue river, about 400 miles; about 700 deaths, and had abated; but there was much sickness of fevers among the emigrants, and some deaths. We anticipate much sickness and distress among the land emigration. The packers are of opinion that they are rushing and pressing their cattle so hard, in order to get out to the mines, that they will break them down.

If the twentieth part of the protection was given to the trade of this river that is extended to the mouth of the rivers in the States, the Columbia would be found to be a much better bar than that of most rivers in the States of its size. The lumber trade of this river is quite an important trade; so of the wheat and flour.

Our people are returning from California every day with large sums of gold, the product of the mines. I have before me a statement showing the arrivals and departures of vessels coming in and going out with freight over the Columbia bar, which has heretofore been considered impassable. Since the 7th of May, ships of every size, from forty tons to seven hundred tons burthen, amounting to fifty-eight, up to the 18th of this month, and not a single accident of a serious character has happened.

The Legislature was this evening engaged in devising means to alleviate the sufferings of the emigrants. Many of them will not be able to get through, it is believed, with the best assistance we can give them.

We have no paper published in this territory, and I cannot furnish you with a printed copy of the Governor's message. He is quite well—left here this morning for the Umpqua valley, accompanied by Lieut. TALBERT, with an escort, to examine Alice's bay and to see the Indians of that part of the territory. It turns out that there are several good harbors on the coast below the mouth of the Columbia river, although it has heretofore been reported an iron-bound coast. Yours, truly,

WM. P. BRYANT.

MR. SQUIER AND THE NICARAGUA TROUBLE.—Our new Chargo to Central America, some three or four years since, conducted an ultra whig paper in Hartford, Conn. He went there from Western N. York. He is a young man of taste and some talent, but as an editor, he was irritable and impulsive, and frequently very belligerent. He often offended his political friends by his indiscretions. When his paper was relinquished, he went to the West, where, in connection with some enterprise, he was led to explore the Indian mounds. He was publicly complimented for his tact and intelligence, and for the success which attended some of his antiquarian researches. Subsequently, he prepared an interesting paper on Indian remains, which was read before the Historical Society in this city; he afterwards amplified it into a volume since published by the Smithsonian Institute. The interesting discoveries of Mr. STEVENS in Central America excited in Mr. SQUIER a desire to visit that country, and his historical friends here assisted in securing for him an official station, which would greatly aid his favorite explorations. His course there has greatly surprised many who were active in recommending his appointment. They supposed his official duties would be nearly nominal, and that his time would mainly be devoted to his favorite researches in Central America. But it is quite otherwise; and now he is found plunging into an intemperate species of diplomatic action involving interests of grave importance, which require the exercise of sound judgment and wisdom. We shall feel relieved when the negotiation passes into different hands.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

BATTLE OF GOOJERAT.—THE BEAUTIES OF WAR.—No attempt was made at rallying, the route was complete, and long will the sikhs have cause to remember the battle of Goojerat. The whole of their flight was strewed with the dead. We advanced into their camps, over heaps of dead and dying. It wanted nothing more to show the gallant stand they had made. Everything was in confusion—tumbrils overturned—guns dismounted, wagons with their wheels off, oxen and camels rushing widely about, wounded horses plunging in their agony, beds, blankets, boxes, ammunition strewed about the ground in a perfect chaos; the wounded lying there groaning—some begging to be dispatched, others praying for mercy, and some, with scowling looks of impotent rage, striving to cut down those who came near them, and thereby insuring their own destruction—for but little quarter, I am ashamed to say, was given; and even these we managed to save from the vengeance of our men, were, I fear, killed afterward. But, after all, it is a war of extermination. The most heartrending sight of the day was one I witnessed in a tent I entered. There, on the ground, bleeding to death, lay a young mother. Her leg had been carried off by a round shot, and the jagged stump protruded in a ghastly manner through the mangled flesh. She held a baby to her breast, and as she bent over it, with maternal anxiety, all her thoughts seemed to be of her child. She appeared totally regardless of the agony she must have been suffering, and to think of nothing but the poor infant, which was drawing its nourishment from her failing breast. I gave her some water, and she drank it greedily, raising her large imploring eyes to my face, with an expression that was heartrending to witness. I was obliged to leave the poor creature, and go on with the regiment; but remembrance of that sight will live with me to my dying day.—*Letters from the Jour. of a Subaltern.*

Horn, "the Inveterate," on hearing that a chimney sweep had given up business, expressed his astonishment for he thought the business *sooted* him completely

The Pousin Affair.

Some democratic wag has "done up" the French correspondence in the following unique style. It presents the whole matter in a nutshell:

The French Minister to the President:
[Imperfect Translation.]

FRENCH LEGATION, Washington, Sept. 2, 1849.

M. le President, Vieux Zack:

I beg leave to call ze attention of ze Government de les Etats Unis, to one grand instance of rascality (bas) ingratitude on ze part of one officare of ze U. S. Navy, M. le Captain CARPENDER. He has dare to save a French vessel, ze Eugine, whose crew was only half drown. Allow me to observe, viz all ze politesse characteristique of la belle nation, which I have ze honneur to represent, zat such conduct will not be tolerated by his Majesty, my master, ze President of France. Instant reparasion is expect or ze bloody consequences will rest upon ze Government de les Etats Unis.

I have de honneur to be, viz distinguished consideration, your excellency's vare obedient servant,

GULE'EM TELL PUSS-IN-BOOTS.

The President to the French Minister.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1849.

To the French Minister:

Your note of the 1st instant is ungentlemanly. You can withdraw it or cut a stick—just as you please.

I have the honor to remain, with feelings of the utmost respect, your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

The French Minister to the President.
[Imperfect Translation.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1849.

M. le President:

Vat you call "Cut Stick?" Do you take me for ze wood chopper? I have represent ze French nation here little time, and have seen enough rascal to make ze blood freeze wiz terrible. Your navy officares are a pack of scamps, and ze Government is not much better.

Renewing ze assurance of my big consideration, I have ze honor to remain your most obedient servant,

G. T. PUSS-IN-BOOTS.

The President to the French Minister.
[Evidently written in rage.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

To the French Minister:

P-p-lease g-go t-to h—l, you d-d-da— French Crapo. Z. TAYLOR.

It will be seen from this, that the correspondence had rather an abrupt termination.

The Hungarian Patriots on Board the American Steamship Herman.

The Southampton correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of the 18th ult., gives the following interesting information:

The United States mail steamer Herman, Capt. G. Crabtree, arrived here this morning from Bremen, en route to New York.

The Herman left Bremenhaven on Thursday, at noon, but in the night experienced a tremendous gale in the North Sea, during which she was obliged to heave to till the weather moderated. She has, therefore, reached Southampton one day after her appointed time, the first instance of irregularity in the present year, on the part of the American steamers, which have in 1849 hitherto been exceedingly punctual in their times of arrival and departure.

The Herman has about thirty passengers from Bremen to New York, amongst whom are some Hungarian celebrities. One of them is LADISLAS UJHAZY, ex-Civil Governor of the fortress of Comorn, who proceeds to the United States, intending to form a Hungarian colony. He has letters of introduction to General TAYLOR, President of the Republic; to the Hon. Mr. BANCROFT, and other men of distinction in America. He is accompanied by his two sons and two daughters, and by several Hungarian officers, who appeared on the deck of the Herman, dressed in the picturesque military costume of Hungary. LADISLAS UJHAZY is an aged and venerable looking man, with a flowing grey beard and moustaches, and wearing a singular semi Oriental dress.

Another extraordinary Hungarian on board this steamer is MADEMOISELLE APOLONIA JAGELLA, who bore the rank of a lieutenant of a regiment of cavalry during the Hungarian war, and was subsequently adjutant of the army in the fortress of Comorn during the time that city held out against the Austrians.—MADEMOISELLE JAGELLA is represented to have been present in several engagements during the Hungarian insurrection, and to have fought with much gallantry. She proved herself a great adept in street fighting, and boasts of having slain a fair number of Austrian soldiers. In appearance MADEMOISELLE JAGELLA is far from repulsive, her features bearing a pleasant but determined expression. It may be satisfactory for the reader to know that this lady is now under engagement to be married to a young Hungarian officer, immediately on arriving at New York; and it is of course probable that in the peaceful and active scenes of domestic life in the backwoods of America, her belligerent propensities will never again be put in requisition, unless an attack from Indians should occasionally happen, to vary the monotony of her future career, in which case no doubt MADEMOISELLE JAGELLA will, in defence of her home and family, manage to give a good account of the intruders.

The present party of Hungarian exiles will be followed to New York by a much greater number, now waiting at Hamburgh to take passage in a packet ship. The Herman will leave on Tuesday, the 20th, with an exceedingly large freight of German and French merchandise, the steamers Atlantla, Lady de Saumerez, and South Western, specially chartered, having arrived from Havre, filled with cargo for transshipment to this steamer.

A HOME FOR KOSSUTH.—Walter Savage Landor has written a letter, in which he proposes that the friends of freedom, in the United States and England, should unite to build a residence for Kossuth if the great patriot escapes to Great Britain. Landor says:

"Proposals have been offered to commemorate in bronze and marble the achievements of the Hungarians. So be it. But in what better or more befitting manner can it be done, than in the structure of a plain and simple mansion for the family of their president? No Blenheim is demanded, no column, no prancing horse, but simply a retired and quiet mansion, such as twelve or fifteen thousand pounds could erect and furnish. It would be more honorable for the Americans to contribute toward it in England that in their country; and if their contributions were the larger, as it probably will be, the prouder would be their superiority, over a nation with which they were never to be engaged in any other kind of contest.—I have little money; but I have several pictures; and, as my pride does not often step out of doors, I shall be delighted to indulge it in giving twenty of the best toward the adornment of the house which the only two free nations will erect for the greatest of all free men."

WHOLESALE PURCHASER.—A fellow from Kentucky, a few weeks since, went into the store of a fashionable milliner in Canal street.

"Have you got any skirts?" asked he.

"Plenty of all kinds."

"What do you ask a cord?" said the chap.

"A cord?" replied the woman.

"Yes, I want about a cord. Up in our diggins the petticoats has gin out. I see you advertise '*corded skirts*,' and I thought while my hand was in, I'd take what you had corded up."

The milliner fainted.

THE RULING PASSION.—A celebrated gambler, after attending a great revival meeting, experienced, as he supposed, a change of feelings, and finally was induced to take his seat upon the 'anxious bench.' The minister, after duly exhorting them, and working up the penitents to a proper degree of excitement, commenced examining them upon their experience and the state of their feelings, and finally approaching the gambler, said, "Well, my friend, what do you say?" "O," replied he, unconsciously, "*I pass! what do you do, old fellow?*" turning to his left hand neighbor. In reciting the story afterwards, he remarked that that "blocked the game."

A person applied to one of the Lafayette butchers some time since, for employment in his slaughterhouse. The knight of the knife and cleaver asked him if he had ever been in the business. The applicant replied no, but added, that he had been present as a reporter at the *Philadelphia Whig Convention* which nominated Gen. TAYLOR.

LEWIS CASS, Jr., our Charge to Rome, was very ill at the last intelligence from thence.

The Irish convicts, O'BRIEN, MCMANUS, MEAGHER, and O'DONOHUE, arrived in the brig Swift, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 12th of September. She sailed the next day with them for Van Dieman's Land. JOHN MITCHELL reached the Cape in the Neptune on the 19th of September. Seven, out of 282 convicts on the Neptune, died during the voyage.

From Herman Melville's "Redburn."

The Shipping of the Mercy.

Surrounded by its broad belt of masonry, each Liverpool dock is a walled town full of life and commotion, or rather it is a small archipelago, an epitome of the world, where all the nations of Christendom, and even those of Heathendom, are represented. For in itself, each ship is an island, a floating colony of the tribe to which it belongs.

Here are brought together the remotest limits of the earth; and in the collective spars and timbers of these ships, all the forests of the globe are represented as in a grand parliament of masts. Canada and New Zealand send their pines, America her live oak, India her teak, Norway her spruce, and the Right Honorable Mahogany, member for Honduras and Campeachy, is at his post by the wheel. Here, under the beneficent sway of the genius of commerce, all climes and countries embrace, and yard-arm touches yard-arm in brotherly love.

A Liverpool dock is a grand caravansary inn and hotel, on the spacious and liberal plan of the Astor House. Here ships are lodged at a moderate charge, and payment is not demanded till the time of departure. Here they are comfortably housed and provided for, sheltered from all weathers and secured from all calamities.

I know not how many hours I spent in gazing at the shipping in Prince's Dock, and speculating concerning their past voyages and future prospects in life. Some had just arrived from the most distant ports, worn, battered, and disabled; others were all a taunt-o-spruce, gay and brilliant, in readiness for sea.

Every day the Highlander had some new neighbor. A black brig from Glasgow, with its crew of sober Scotch caps, and its staid, thrifty-looking skipper, would be replaced by a jovial French hermaphrodite, its forecastle echoing with songs, and its quarter-deck elastic from much dancing.

On the other side, perhaps, a magnificent New York liner, huge as a seventy-four, and suggesting the idea of a Mivart's or Delmonico's afloat, would give way to a Sydney emigrant ship, receiving on board its live freight of shepherds from the Grampians, ere long to be tending their flocks on the hills and downs of New Holland.

There was hardly anything I witnessed in the docks that interested me more than the German emigrants who come on board the large New York ships several days before the sailing, to make everything comfortable ere starting. Old men, tottering with age, and little infants in arms; laughing girls in bright-buttoned bodies, and astute, middle-aged men, with pictured pipes in their mouths, would be seen mingling together in crowds of five, six, and seven or eight hundred, in one ship.

Every evening these countrymen of Luther and Melanthon gathered on the forecastle to sing and pray. And it was exalting to listen to their fine ringing anthems, reverberating among the crowded shipping, and rebounding from the lofty walls of the docks. Shut your eyes and you would think you were in a cathedral.

They keep up this custom at sea, and every night, in the dog-watch, sing the songs of Zion to the roll of the great ocean-organ; a pious custom of a devout race, who thus send over their hallelujahs before them, as they hie to the land of the stranger.

And among these sober Germans my country counts the most orderly and valuable of her foreign population. It is they who have swelled the census of her northwestern States; and transfering their ploughs from the hills of Transylvania to the prairies of Wisconsin, and sowing the wheat of the Rhine on the banks of the Ohio, raise the grain that, a hundred fold increased, may return to their kinsmen in Europe.

There is something in the contemplation of the mode in which America has been settled, that, in a noble breast, should forever extinguish the prejudices of national dislikes. Settled by the people of all nations, all nations may claim her for their own.—You cannot spill a drop of American blood without spilling the blood of the world. Be he Englishman, Frenchman, Dane or Scot, the European who scoffs at an American, calls his own brother Raca, and stands in danger of the judgement. We are not a narrow tribe of men, with a bigoted Hebrew nationality, whose blood has been debased in the attempt to ennoble it by maintaining an exclusive succession among ourselves. No; our blood is as the flood of the Amazon, made up of a thousand noble currents all pouring into one. We are not a nation as much as a world; for, unless we may claim all the world for our sire, like Melchisedec, we are without father or mother.

For who was our father or our mother? Or can we point to any Romulus and Remus for our founders? Our ancestry is lost in the universal paternity; and Cæsar and Alfred, St. Paul and Luther, and Homer, and Shakspeare, are as much ours as Washington, who is as much the world's as our own. We are the heirs of all time, and with all nations we divide our inheritance. On this western hemisphere all tribes and people are forming into one federated whole; and there is a future that shall see the estranged children of Adam restored to the old hearthstone in Eden.

The other world beyond this, which was longed for by the devout before Columbus' time, was found in the new; and the deep-sea-lead that first struck these soundings brought up the soil of earth's paradise. Not a paradise then or now; but to be made so, at God's good pleasure, and in the fulness and mellowness of time. The seed is sown, and the harvest must come; and our children's children, on the world's jubilee morning, shall all go with their sickle to the reaping.

THE CHANGES OF FORTUNE.—The following is an example of some of the recent changes of fortune in Europe:—"The Prince of Prussia, who, in March of last year, was compelled to save himself by sudden flight from the rage of the Berlin populace, entered triumphantly, on the 13th of October, as the laurel crowned hero of Baden, the very gate of the Prussian capital through which he had fled. The company of civic Rifle Guards, that at the former period occupied his palace and chalked upon the walls "National property," received him now with tremendous cheering, and in the evening gave him a serenade!"

"Barring the casualties of war and climate," observes the United Service Gazette, "soldiers appear to be a long-lived class, there being no less than five hundred claimants for medals for the battle of Maida, fought in 1805."

THE CABINET AT CHURCH. The Postmaster General has taken a pew in the Presbyterian Church on Four and a half street. The Secretary of the Treasury one at the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Mr Ewing at St. MATHEW'S (Roman Catholic) church.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.—The Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, and strangers generally, that they will celebrate Christmas Day in the following manner:

At half-past 9, A. M., they will assemble at the Rechabite Hall, on Market-street, and from thence proceed to the first Baptist Church, where, at half-past 10, A. M., the following services will be performed:

1. Prayer by Rev. A. P. REPITON;
2. Music by the Choir;
3. Address by A. T. MCCALLEM;
4. Music by the Choir;
5. Address by Rev. Dr. CLAYTON;
6. Doxology;
7. Benediction.

Citizens, strangers, the Clergy; Rechabites, Sons of Temperance and Ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

By the Committee,
ISAAC NORTHROP,
JOHN T. HEWETT,
ROB'T. S. MCCUMBER.

December 21, 1849 15-1t

JEWELRY! JEWELRY! JEWELRY!—An elegant assortment just received, which we will sell at as low prices as any other establishment. Front-street, opposite the Chronicle Office. A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER.

December 21, 1849 15-1f

TO FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC.

DAVID F. MCKINNE & CO., (S. R. POTTER AND E. D. HALL,) have entered into a special Co-partnership, for the purpose of Butchering, and for no *other purpose* whatever. They take this opportunity to inform farmers generally, that they will pay cash for GOOD BEEF, and *none other*; they are fully supplied at present, and would advise those who wish to sell to them to communicate by letter before they drive their Stock to market. They would farther inform the citizens that they have recently bought Mr. PETTEWAY out, under a positive assurance that we should have his custom and patronage. DAVID F. MCKINNE & CO.

December 21, 1849 15-1f

PLAID and Colored Flannels, for children's sacks. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

EMBROIDERED Merino Dresses. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

DAVID'S and Black's Ink, by the dozen or single bottle. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

STAIR Carpeting. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

NEGRO Cloths and Blankets. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

SHAKER Flannels—Warranted not to shrink. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF NAVIGATION AND PILOTAGE, FOR CAPE FEAR RIVER, December 13th, 1849.

At a special meeting of the Board this day, present B. Flanner, Chairman, J. A. Taylor, E. Kidder, D. McMillan, and O. G. Parsley. On motion, they proceeded to the election of a Harbor Master for the Port of Wilmington, which resulted in the appointment of Mr. Wm. H. Laspeyre to that office.

On motion, Ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the town, and that the Clerk hand to Mr. Laspeyre a certificate of his appointment as Harbor Master for the Port of Wilmington, authorizing him to enter forthwith upon the duties of said office.

Ordered, that J. A. Taylor and D. McMillan be appointed a committee to collect information relative to the prevalence of the Small Pox in or near the town of Fayetteville, and that the Chairman of this Board be requested to confer with the Magistrate of Police of this town, as to the expediency of adopting some course for the protection of our citizens against the introduction of the disease from that quarter.

The meeting then adjourned. M. CRONLY, Clk.

Dec 21, 1849 15-1t

Town Commissioners.

From the Commercial, by request.

MR. EDITOR—On the 1st day of January next, our citizens will be called upon to vote for Town Commissioners;—desirous of having each section of the Town represented in that body, the following ticket has been carefully selected. Please give it a place in your paper, and oblige MANY CITIZENS.

JOHN MACRAE,	JOHN C. BOWDEN,
JAMES CASSIDY,	WM. S. ANDERSON,
THOS. C. MILLER,	P. W. FANNING.

Col. PEDEN's name has been omitted at his own request.—JOURNAL.

December 21, 1849 15-2t

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDITORS—I find my name placed upon a ticket for Town Commissioners, which appeared in last Tuesday's *Commercial*. This was done without my being consulted upon the subject, or even being made aware of the fact. I now wish to state distinctly, that I cannot consent to run, and neither could nor would serve if elected. WM. N. PEDEN.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 19, 1849.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDITORS—On the first Monday of January next, the citizens of Wilmington will be called upon to select seven gentlemen, as a Board of Commissioners of said town, for the ensuing year. It will be observed that a ticket has been published, recommending a change from the present Board. It is believed that the present Commissioners have performed their duty faithfully, and the citizens appear to be satisfied with their administration, we therefore take pleasure in again placing their names before the voters of the town for re-election. MANY CITIZENS.

JAMES T. MILLER,	JOSHUA G. WRIGHT,
GEORGE W. DAVIS,	JOHN DAWSON,
L. H. MARSTELLER,	WM. C. HOWARD,
THOMAS D. MEARES.	

MARRIED,

In Edgecombe county, on the 11th instant, by Rev. T. R. OWEN, ROBERT R. BRIDGERS, Esq., to Miss MARGARET E., daughter of HENRY JOHNSTON, dec'd. Also, on the 13th instant, by JOHN S. DANCY, Esq., Mr. GEORGE W. WHITFIELD, of Alabama, to Miss MARY LOUISA, daughter of Mr. ROBERT D. WIMBERLEY.

In Fayetteville, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. D. J. SIMMONS, Mr. SEBASTIAN S. AREY, merchant, to Miss EMELINE L., daughter of SIMPSON BOON, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Monday evening, the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock, Mr. BENJAMIN MOTT, Sr., aged about 75 years. Mr. M. has left a wife and eight children, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his death.—*Com.*

In Providence, R. I., on the 14th instant, Mrs. EUNICE BROWN, aged 72 years, mother of the Editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle.

In Washington, on Saturday the 8th inst., SAMUEL R. FOWLE, jr., in the 17th year of his age.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—NAVAL STORES—There has been a good demand, and sales have been made of 6500 bbls. North County Turpentine at $2 43¾ per 280 lbs.; 860 Wilmington, $2 37½. 1200 Spirits Turpentine (900 yesterday,) at 36¾ a 37 cents, cash, and 38 a 39, on time; and 50 barrels unmerchantable, 36, cash. About 1500 barrels Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 10 a $1 18 in yard, and $1 25 delivered: 1100 North County, $1 a $1 05 in yard and delivered; and 900 a 1000 barrels No. 1, $2 75 a 3 50 per 280 pounds. Tar is dull.

BALTIMORE, December 18.—Flour, $4 75. Wheat, white, $1 03 a 1 08; red, $1 a 1 01. Corn, yellow, 50 a 51 cts., and white 47 a 49. Oats 29 a 31 cents. Mess Pork 10½ a 11½. Molasses, New Orleans 28¢. Whiskey 28½.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec'r 18—6 P. M.—The cotton market is firm, with few sales. Flour 4 87½ to $5; Rye flour $2 87½; Corn meal $2 75; Red wheat $1 05; Southern yellow corn 51 a 52¢; Oats 32 a 35¢; Rye 61¢; New Orleans sugar 5½¢; Whiskey 28 cents.

NEWBERN, Dec'r 19.—*Naval Stores*—Old dip 1 85 a $1 92½, virgin $2 25 a $2 50, scrape $1 20 a $1 22½; Tar $1 15; Pork 4 a 4½; R. O. hhd. Staves $11 a $13; W. O. bbl. Staves $10 a $11; Ash Heading (5 ps.) $8 a $10.

Foreign Markets, per Steamer Hibernia.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—There is no new feature in mercantile affairs. The produce market has been steady but not active.

Cotton is dull, and holders, in the absence of demand, have reduced their prices fully ½d. The sales of the week amount to 19,000 bales. The Committee's quotations are as follows: Fair Upland and Mobile 6½d; Orleans 6¾d.

The grain trade is very tame, and holders would willingly accept reduced prices.

American flour sells at 23s to 24s for best Western Canal. Indian corn is in very fair request, at 29s to 29s 6d for white, and 26s 9d to 27s for yellow.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols are selling at 95½ to 95¾. Russian bonds have advanced, and are now quoted at 109½ to 110.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

December 16—Brig Belle, Timmons, New York, to G. W. Davis; with mdze to sundry persons.

Brig Versailles, Pendleton, Trinidad, to W. M. Harriss; in ballast.

Brig Rideout, Smith, Boston, to G. Harriss; in ballast.

Schr. Olive, Smith, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh; mdze to sundry persons.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; mdze to sundry persons.

Schr. Dirigo, Sampson, Boston, to Master; with mdze to sundry persons.

17—Schr. Mary Jane, Day, Washington, N. C., to J. R. Blossom; with staves &c.

Schr. Mariettа, Lewis, Beaufort, N. C., to Anderson & Latimer; with naval stores.

19—steamer William B. Meares, Toomer, Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth, with produce to sundry persons.

Steamer Henrietta, Evans, Fayetteville, to John Banks, with produce to sundry persons. *Passengers*: C S Deming, H S Hart, Mrs Hooper, M D McNeill, Mrs Whitehead, Miss Whitehead.

20—Dutch Galliot Vrouw Johanna, Lambach, fm Delftshaven, Holland, in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Brig Jonathan Cilly, Morman, Thomaston, with lime and hay, to Barry, Bryant & Adams.

Brig Forester, Grover, Woolwich, Me., with hay and brick, to William M. Harriss.

CLEARED.

December 15—Schr. Elouise, Robinson, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with cotton and naval stores.

17—Brig Roberta, Norman, Portland, Me., by W. M. Harriss; with 50,000 feet lumber, 20,000 do timber, 12,000 shaves, 50 bbls. tar.

Br. Schr. Jane, Softly, Liverpool, by A. & D. McRae & Co.; with 889 bbls. turpentine, 677 do. tar, 4 hhds. sassafras root.

Schr. Lamartine, Turner, Cuba, by G. W. Davis; with 80,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Capt. John, McFarland, Bermuda, by P. K. Dickinson & Co.; with 70,000 feet lumber.

18—Barque James Andrews, French, Buenos Ayres, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 123,000 feet lumber, 425 bbls. naval stores.

Brig Lion, Sedgely, Havana, by G. W. Davis; with 125,000 feet lumber.

Brig Isola, Park, Havana, by Potter & Kidder; with 130,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Patuxo, Childres, Richmond, Va., by E. J. Lutterloh; with 115,000 feet lumber.

Schr. L. P. Smith, Miller, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with cotton, rice, peanuts, and flaxseed.

19—Schr E S Powell, Hudson, New York, by G W Davis, with 1,040 bbls rosin, 200 bbls spirits turpentine, 60 bales cotton, 3 bbls peach brandy, 2 bbls potatoes, 46 bales sheeting, 42 bales yarn, 1 hhd, 4 boxes, 1 bbl, and 1 cask wax, 6 bales feathers, 8 bales rags, 1 cask copper, 889 bushels peanuts.

Schr Christiana, Burns, Shallotte, by Leighton, Chadburn & Co.

Steamer Gov Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, by J C Latta, with merchandize for J H & J Martine, F Fenis, T D Bruce, W T Horne, A A McKethan, and H S Myrover. *Passengers*: Rev E McNair, James McKethan, H C McLean, lady, child and servant, C McDougald, James Melvin, and Dr Bond.

Schr Leesburg, Boon, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown, with 283 bbls spirits turpentine, 737 bbls rosin, 65 bales sheeting, 20 bales yarn, 20 bales rags, 16 bales waste, 369 bags peanuts.

21—Schr. Embassador, Herrick, Baltimore, with timber and naval stores, by William M. Harriss.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, suitable for gentlemen's outfits on all occasions. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1849.

BACON, per pound.				NAVAL STORES.			
Hams,	9½	a	10	Turpentine, per bbl.	280 lbs.		
Middlings,	7	a	8	Yellow Dip,	1 90	a	0 00
Shoulders,	6½	a	7	Virgin Dip,	0 00	a	0 00
Hog round,	7½	a	8	Hard,	1 00	a	0 00
Western,	5	a	7	Tar,	1 00	a	1 05
BEANS, per bush.				Pitch,	0 00	a	1 00
White,	60	a	70	Rosin, No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00
BEESWAX.				Do. No. 2,	0 00	a	1 00
Per pound,	18	a	00	Do. No. 3,	00	a	75
BUTTER,				Spts Turp., per gallon,	00	a	00
Per pound,	15	a	20	Varnish, pr gal.	20	a	22
BEEF, per bbl.				OIL, per gallon.			
N. Mess,	12 50	a	14 00	Sperm,	75	a	1 37
Do. Prime,	7 00	a	9 00	Linseed, N C.,	80	a	85
BEEF CATTLE.				Neats Foot,	00	a	0 00
Per 100 lbs.,	3 00	a	4 00	PEAS, per bushel.			
CORN,				Ground,	70	a	85
Per bushel,	00	a	00	Black Eye,	60	a	65
Meal, bush.,	65	a	70	Cow,	65	a	70
COFFEE, per lb.				PORK, per barrel.			
Rio,	12	a	12½	Nor. Mess,	13 00	a	13 50
St. Domingo,	9½	a	10	Do. Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Laguyra,	00	a	12½	Fresh,	4	a	5
Cuba,	10	a	11	POTATOES.			
Java,	12	a	14	Irish, bbl.,	1 75	a	2 00
CANDLES, per lb.				Sweet, bush.,	40	a	50
Tallow,	14	a	16	POULTRY.			
Sperm,	40	a	45	Chickens, live,	16	a	20
Adamantine,	31	a	32	Do. dead,	12½	a	25
EGGS, per doz.,	20	a	25	Turkeys, live,	40	a	50
FEATHERS,				Do. dead,	40	a	1 00
Per pound,	00	a	35	RICE, per 100 lbs.			
FLOUR, per barrel.				Clean, cask,	3 00	a	3 25
Canal,	7 00	a	7 50	Rough, bush.,	25	a	80
Fayetteville,	4 75	a	5 25	SALT, per bushel.			
HAY, per 100 lbs.				Turks Island,	00	a	00
North River,	62½	a	65	Liv'l sack,	00	a	00
Eastern,	70	a	00	SOAP, per lb.,	4	a	6
IRON, per lb.,	4½	a	5½	SHINGLES, per M.			
LARD, per lb.				Country,	1 00	a	1 12½
No. Carolina,	7½	a	8	Contract,	3 50	a	4 00
Western,	6½	a	7	STEEL, per lb.,	12	a	25
LIME, per barrel.				STAVES, per M.			
Thomastown,	70	a	1 00	W. O. barrel, rough,	10 00	a	13 50
LUMBER, River, per M.				Do. dressed,	0 00	a	00 00
Floor. B'ds,	0 00	a	0 00	R. O. hhd., dressed,	8 00	a	11 00
Wide do.,	0 00	a	0 00	Do. rough,	00 00	a	00 00
Scantling,	0 00	a	0 00	SUGAR, per pound.			
LIQUORS, per gallon.				New Orleans,	6	a	7
N. E. Rum,	30	a	33	Porto Rico,	7	a	8
Gin,	30	a	33	St. Croix,	7	a	8½
Whiskey, rec.	30	a	00	Loaf,	10	a	11½
Do. common,	00	a	00	TIMBER, per M.			
Do. Old Nick,	60	a	65	Shipping,	0 00	a	0 00
Apple Brandy,	30	a	40	Mill, prime,	0 00	a	0 00
Peach do.	00	a	00	Do ord'y,	0 00	a	5 00
MOLASSES, per gal.				Do. inf'r,	0 00	a	0 00
West Indies,	25	a	26	TALLOW			
New Orleans,	00	a	00	Per pound,	6	a	7
MACKEREL, per bbl.				WINES, per gallon.			
No. 1,	0 00	a	0 00	Madeira,	70	a	5 00
No. 2,	0 00	a	0 00	Port,	1 25	a	4 00
No. 3,	0 00	a	3 50	Malaga,	40	a	60
MULLETS,							
Per barrel,	5 00	a	5 50				
NAILS, per lb.,	4	a	5				

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 50 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1849.

To the Citizens of North Carolina.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Convention held in Greensboro' on the 29th ultimo, to address the People of the State, and of urging most earnestly, your co-operation, in order to secure the Charter granted by the last General Assembly to the "North Carolina Rail Road Company"—we shall, as we think, most usefully discharge this duty, by simply explaining the action, the present condition of things, and what is positively necessary, in order to organize the Company and carry out the views and recommendations of the Convention, for the accomplishment of this great State improvement.

The Act granting the Charter, requires a subscription on the part of individuals of One Million of Dollars, and the payment of the first instalment of five dollars per share, when the Company shall be regarded as formed, and the Stockholders are authorized to proceed to the election of a Board of 12 Directors, who are to elect a President and have the general management of the affairs of the Company. Whenever the President shall cause it to be certified, under the seal of the said Company, that one million of dollars have been subscribed, and at least five hundred thousand dollars of stock actually paid in, then there is to be subscribed in behalf of the State, two million of dollars to the capital stock of said Company. At the recent meeting of the Convention, it was ascertained that upwards of two hundred thousand dollars of the stock had been taken: whereupon, in order to secure the amount necessary to make up the one million, it was resolved by the Convention "that the President and Directors, in letting out contracts for work and materials, shall, in all cases, give a preference to such Stockholders as may propose or desire to become Contractors." After the adoption of this Resolution, it was proposed that a company of one hundred persons should take what ever might remain unsubscribed of the one million of stock, and thus secure the Charter to a certainty. And we are happy to inform you, that 51 names have already been subscribed, requiring only 49 more gentlemen of equal spirit, to put the matter beyond all doubt.

Since the adjournment of the Convention, as we hear, some twenty or thirty thousand dollars have been taken in Alamance and other places, and it now remains to be seen if the 49 gentlemen, with the aid of the positive subscriptions, cannot be found in the State, to take the balance. We flatter ourselves, the question has only to be stated to be answered affirmatively. To effect this object, and to give every possible information on the subject, Rail Road Conventions are to be held in the respective Counties through which the Road is expected to pass, which will be attended by several intelligent gentlemen, and to which all are invited who may take an interest in the matter. And as this may be considered as the last great effort for the improvement of the internal condition of the State, we confidently appeal to one and all, who claim to be North Carolinians, and who feel any concern for the elevation of her character and the promotion of her prosperity, to come to our aid in the accomplishment of this great undertaking. We honestly believe those who may subscribe or who may consent to become one of the Company of one hundred for taking the unsubscribed stock, can run no possible risk of loss or be put to the least inconvenience, beyond the payment of the five dollars on the share and the lending of their credit to the concern. We say this, as we doubt not that the Board of Directors will, in good faith, carry out the resolve of the Convention in giving to the Stockholders the contracts, or of allowing those who may not desire them, to transfer their stock, in part at least, to such as may wish to become contractors.—This plan has been adopted by other Companies, and has been found to operate most advantageously. In conclusion, we tell you the spirit of improvement by means of Rail Roads is abroad, amongst our sister States, that the utility of the system is not only established by the experience of the prudent and practicable, but its necessity is rendered absolutely indispensable to all who desire or expect to participate in the advantages of an early and certain market. We appeal then with great confidence to your interest as well as your patriotism, to exert yourselves in behalf of a measure which promises so much for the State, by stopping the tide of emigration, now carrying off [illegible] zens, and which shall vindicate the wisdom of the Legislature in its support of a judicious system of internal improvements, and cause every native son to feel a pride in claiming to be a North Carolinian.

R. M. SAUNDERS,
ALEXANDER McRAE,
JAMES GRISWOLD,
JOHN McLEOD,
WM. A. GRAHAM,
BENJ. TROLLINGER,
J. M. MOREHEAD,
J. W. THOMAS,
J. B. LORD,
C. J. FOX,
RUFUS BARRINGER,
D. L. SWAIN,

December 10, 1849.

GENERAL CASS AND DANIEL WEBSTER.—Daniel Webster, in his speech at the New Hampshire festival, bore the following testimony to the merits of Gen. Cass:

Mr. Webster rose and stated that "circumstances" had prevented the attendance there of Hon. Lewis Cass, but he should read a letter from him. At the mention of the word "circumstances," the recollection of the recurrence of the word in another letter came to the audience, and a roar of laughter shook the hall. When silence was restored, Mr. Webster read the letter of Gen. Cass, adding a few remarks, in which he made honorable mention of that gentleman's talents and services, and spoke very feelingly of his own personal knowledge of him when they were boys together at the Academy in Exeter, of which the venerable Dr. Abbott, now no more, was the principal. He said he had through life entertained for Mr. Cass none but the kindest feelings. He considered him a great man, and one who, in whatever "latitude" he pitch himself, would always give a reason for it.

ARMAMENT OF A BRITISH FIFTY-GUN FRIGATE.—The Lemander, 50, Captain Dacres, received a portion of her heavy armament at Portsmouth this morning, namely, her main-deck guns. Their weight, exclusive of their carriages, is about 65 tons; it only brought this fine ship down three inches deeper in the water. She has a magnificent main deck, and her guns appear to occupy a very small space on it, although of such heavy calibre. The following will be her armament:

Main deck....	8 guns	68 pounders, or 8 feet 9 inches, 65 cwt.
	20 guns	32 pounders, or 9 feet 6 inches, 56 cwt.
Qr. deck.....	4 guns	68 pounders, or 8 feet 6 inches, 65 cwt.
	12 guns	32 pounders, or 8 feet, 45 cwt.
Forecastle...	6 guns	32 pounders, or 8 feet, 45 cwt.
Total.....	50 guns	12 68 pounders. 38 32 pounders.

[illegible] of boats' howitzers. With these guns, she [illegible] unty of spare room for a heavy pivot abaft [illegible] four sixty-eight-pounder guns on the [illegible] ck can be shifted if required, two to the [illegible] wo to the bow, and fired in a line with the

London Paper, Oct. 26.

[illegible]R'S INDIGNATION.—The proceedings of a [illegible] of the Bachelors of Greene, Adams county. [illegible]rs in the *Easton Clarion*, from which we [illegible]llowing preamble and resolution:

[illegible]AS, one W. J. E. has rudely taken and [illegible]ay one of our handsomest young ladies [illegible] will; and, whereas, we feel much ag[illegible] the said act of the said Stranger; there-

[illegible]d, That each of us go in mourning, and [illegible]cked hunting shirt for the space of three [illegible]l that all our sweethearts be requested to [illegible]eir bustles and wear joseys, for the same [illegible]me; and if any other *fellers* pass through here hunting for a wife, that we will not give their horses any fodder."

The bachelors of Greene will get indignant very often, if they expect to make its beautiful girls old maids.

CORRECT VIEW.—Mankind might do without physicians, if they would observe the laws of health; without lawyers, if they would keep their tempers; without soldiers, if they would observe the laws of Christianity; and perhaps without preachers, if each one would take care of his own conscience; but there is no dispensing with the newspaper.

A LAW QUESTION.—'The estate that was left,' said an Irishman to his lawyer, 'was a pig and a bushel of potatoes, which were to be devided betwen the heirs, myself and brother. The Executors shut the pig up with the potatoes, and during the night he eat them up, and now we want to know how we are to divide the property.'

The Evening Star.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Just above yon sandy bar,
As the day grows fainter and dimmer,
Lonely and lovely a single star
Lights the air with a dusky glimmer.

Into the ocean, faint and far,
Falls the trail of its golden splendor;
And the gleam of that single star
Is ever refulgent, soft, and tender.

Chrysaor, rising out of the sea,
Showed thus glorious and thus tremulous,
Leaving the arms of Callirhoe,
For ever tender, soft, and tremulous.

Thus, o'er the ocean, faint and far,
Trailed the gleam of his falchion brightly;
Is it a god, or is it a star,
That, entranced,, I gaze on nightly!

The following beautiful lines, breathe not less of poetry than of philosophy and truth:

The Heart's Music.

To the bird that to the evening sings
Leaves music when her song is ended;
And sweetness—which takes not wings—
But with each pulse of eve is blended;
Thus life involves a double light;
Our acts and words have many brothers;
The heart that makes its own delight
Makes also a delight for others.

The owls that hoot from midnight tower
Shed gloom and discord ere they leave it;
And sweetness closes, like a flower
That shuts itself from tones that greive it;
Thus life involves or double joy
Or double gloom, for each hath brothers;
The heart that makes its own annoy
Makes also an annoy for others.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

Work for December.

Before we enter upon our hints for the work of the month, it may not be inopportune for us to state that, so far as we can judge from the accounts in our exchange papers, and from oral statements received from individuals coming from various parts of our country, we have arrived at these conclusions: that the *tobacco* crop has been a very short one—that the *wheat* and *corn* crops are much below average ones—that the *oat* crop has been unusually short—that *barley* is a fair average crop—*rye* as good, if not better, than it has been for several years—and that *potatoes*, though the yield has not been large, has been more exempt from the rot than they have been for a series of years, and that the *hay* crop is a small one, comparatively speaking. In thus speaking, we design to be understood as including the whole country within the scope of our meaning. But taking in our range so wide an area of cultivated land, we feel incompetent, from the facts upon which our opinions have been predicated, to form any opinion as to the effects upon prices which are to be produced; for where so much land has been under cultivation, the deduction is a fair one, that crops must be much more defective than they have proved, to operate seriously upon the value of products, as notwithstanding the shortness, it is only relatively so, and hence the surpluses must be considerable beyond domestic demand. In this state of things, the effect upon prices will, to some extent, depend upon the demands from abroad for our breadstuffs and provisions. If these shall prove to be great, then we may reasonably calculate upon an appreciation of values. The anticipated shortness in the cotton crop has already created an increase in the market value of that important staple, and we have a right to look for a simlar result in favor of *tobacco*, as there can be no longer a doubt entertained that the *aggregate* of that crop is very far below any quantity grown for several years; and as its consumption has increased, is increasing, and will continue to increase, and as the supply will advance in value in proportion as it may be exceeded by the demand, we look forward to a very great improvement in prices, and particularly for the better qualities.

With these remarks upon crops and prices, we propose to direct your attention to some few of the labors which should be performed this month

ON THE FARM.

Fattening Hogs.—It is a fact, justified by the experience of observing farmers, that hogs always fatten most kindly when the weather is *not* excessively cold, as in such weather the fat producing portions of the food consumed by them go directly to the in[illegible] of the hulk of their animal charges, in severe weather it is diverted from that office and made to perform another, to wit, that of keeping up the heat in his body. If this view be correct, and we believe it is, it should then be an object to pen all hogs intended for pork comparatively early in the season, and equally so is it an object that, when penned, they should be well *cared* for, and regularly fed. By the term well cared for, we mean to convey the idea that their pens shall be calculated to keep them dry, warm and comfortable. Besides the yard in which they may exercise, and in which they should be made to manufacture manure, they should be provided with sleeping apartments, under cover, be well supplied with straw or leaves for bedding. In the yard there should be a rubbing post. Their food should be given them at least three times a day, at stated hours, their trough should be regularly supplied with clean water, and occasionally, say once a week, be given a mixture comprised of equal parts of salt and ashes.

Fire-wood.—Detach a hand to cut down a sufficient quantity of fire-wood to last not only through the winter, but sufficient to answer all the purposes of the house and quarters until this time next year.—When cut, split, and corded up, have it hauled into the dwelling yard and piled up for convenient use. Among the comforts of the country life, a good warm fireside is not the least tempting; and being alike conducive to health and comfort, the good husbandman should see to it, so that in the stern weather of winter, every one living beneath a roof of his may be insured against the inflictions of cold. Self-interest, as well as humanity, enjoins it as a duty that in fuel there should be no stint.

Winter Ploughing.—It is always conducive to the melioration of stiff clays to give them a winter ploughing; but this operation must be performed under favorable circumstances; the ploughing must be done when the soil is free from *wet*. If clays are ploughed when wet, when in a state of supersaturation, they will continue throughout the ensuing season in a condition little better than mortar, intractable alike to the plough, the harrow, and the hoe; whereas, if the fallowing be done when the soil is *moderately moist*, and the furrows be kept at an angle of about 45 degrees, a drainage will be carried on through all the mild weather of winter, which, aided by the effect of freezing and thawing, will so break down the texture of the clay as to render the soil much easier worked in the spring, besides enabling the labors thereon to be performed at a much earlier period. It is but proper, however, here to observe, that lands naturally wet are but little benefited by winter ploughing, draining being the corrective for such soils. As to the depth of winter ploughing on lands requiring it, we should say that we would go as deep as the plough and team would permit us.

Milch Cows.—Cows giving milk should, in addition to their long provender, be provided with succulent food of some kind, it matters not whether it be made of roots, chopped grain of some kind, or crushed corn cobs made into slops. Hay and fodder, straw and corn husks, do excellently well as long food—nay, they are indispensable to the preservation of the health of milch cows; but *soft* nutritious food is absolutely necessary wherever the secretion of milk is considered as an object of moment.

Milch cows should also have warm dry stabling, good beds, be regularly watered thrice a day at stated hours, be curried and rubbed down night and morning, be provided with a gill of salt thrice in the course of each week, or the same quantity of the following mixture, which we deem better: equal parts of salt, ashes, and lime. In good weather the cows should, in the middle of the day, be permitted to take exercise in the lane; at all times they should, when the weather is not inclement, have access to the yard attached to their stable or sheds.

Young Cattle and Colts.—These should have *sheds, to shelter under* in bad weather and of nights; they should receive moderately generous allowances of hay, fodder, and straw, and be allowed a feed of grain, say half a gallon each, of oats, at nightfall.—They should be regularly rubbed down daily, and thus become accustomed to being handled; they should be regularly watered morning, noon, and night, and be salted twice or thrice a week, or given the mixture recommended for milch cows. Straw beddings, or leaf beddings, will also be conducive to their comfort, as well as growth. Comfortable, warm beds, of a bleak winter's night, add much to the growth of young animals, besides economizing food.

Horses and Working Animals generally.—These necessary appendages to the farm are entitled to, and should receive, the kindest treatment; their stalls should be well provided with straw bedding; they should be curried or combed, and rubbed down with straw wisps thrice a day, be liberally fed and watered as often, and be given a full supply of good hay or fodder, and be salted every other day, or given the mixture we have recommended for milch cows, which, by-the-by, we consider preferable to salt alone. No man ever lost anything by feeding and caring for his beasts of burden; the better they are kept, the better able are they to perform their daily tasks.

Sheep.—Let these be provided with sheds, plenty of straw, receive three lbs. of hay, or its equivalent, each, daily; keep salt in a trough to which they may have constant access, and if confined, give them boughs of pine once a week to browse upon. If pine branches are not procurable, mix a little tar with their salt occasionally.

Harvesting Corn.—If you have been prevented from gathering your corn, commence this work forthwith; have it husked and put away forthwith; the time has arrived when it should no longer remain in the field to tempt the aggressions of stock, or excite into action the dishonest propensities of man.

Brood Mares and In-calf Cows and Heifers.—Each of these animals should be sheltered from the weather, and receive such portions of food thrice a day, as will keep them in vigorous condition. We do not desire you to stuff them so as to bring on an unhealthy state of fatness, but we do mean that you give them a sufficiency of wholesome food to keep them and the young they are carrying in good heart. Good stables, or warm tight sheds, where there is good bedding, are essential to the safety of these animals.

Fencing.—Now is the time when you should commence preparing your fencing stuff; therefore, have as much as you may need cut down and hauled into your barn yard, to be there fashioned into posts and rails during the wet days of winter.

Gates.—If the access to your fields are through bars, have gates made in their stead: economy of time, as well as appearance and utility, all conspire to commend the change to your acceptance.

Accumulation of Manure.—Cart and wagon into your barn-yard and pig-yards, everything you can rake and scrape together, which is calculated to be transformed into manure. We need scarcely repeat to you that marsh mud, the mud from the heads of creeks and rivers, woods mould and leaves, the earth from your head-lands and fence-sides and corners, and from the road-sides, besides various other substances, if collected and spread over your cattle-yards and hog-pens, will, by next spring, be made, by your stock, into good manure—into manure equally as valuable as the best stable dung. In so stating we speak from experience, and, therefore, would most earnestly conjure you, by every consideration which should be dear to you as farmers, to go to work at once and avail yourself of these fruitful sources of fertilization.

Tools and Implements.—Examine everything of the kind on your farm, have what may need it repaired, and be sure to keep what may not be in use under cover.

Draining and Ditching.—If you have any wet grounds on your farm, have them relieved of the excess of water either by covered drains or open ditches, or by both; for you may rest assured, that a soil which is supersaturated with water never can produce good grain or a full crop.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

In the ordinary gardens of farmers there is very little done, or to be done, during this month; but still there are some things which should be attended to.

If not already done, and it ought to have been, *cabbages* should be carefully taken up and put away for winter use. If your *asparagus* and *artichoke* beds have not been dressed, and the weather should prove open, you should without delay dress them. If you have frames, see to the plants in them, and be sure to give them air during the middle of every good day; pick off all diseased leaves.

If you have warm borders facing the south, you may raise cabbage and lettuce plants, and small salading, for early spring planting, in them, by simply erecting a covering made of four-pronged stakes, with poles laid across them, the top to be covered with cornstalks, straw, and brush, the frame sufficiently elevated to admit the free circulation of sun and air. But as a frame can be very cheaply built and covered with cotton, it would be probably best to make such a structure.

Any heavy clay beds in your garden would be greatly improved by being spaded up and left in the rough, to be broken down by the winter's frost. If not previously done, a few bushels of lime could very advantageously be applied to such beds. Examine and repair your garden fence; look up and put away your tools under cover, taking care first to have them well cleaned, and such as may need it repaired.

Having attended to the things we have hinted at, then examine every bed and border of your garden, and have done whatever your judgment may suggest as being necessary.

Long Vitality of Seed.

So completely is the ground impregnated with seeds that if earth is brought to the surface from the lowest depth at which it is found, some vegetable matter will spring from it. I have always considered this fact as one of the many surprising instances of the power and bounty of Almighty God, who has thus litterally filled the earth with his goodness, by storing up a deposit of useful seeds in its depths, where they must have lain through a succession of ages, only requiring the energies of man to bring them into action. In boring for water lately, at a spot near Kingston-on-Thames, some earth was brought up from a depth of three hundred and sixty feet; this earth was carefully covered over with a hand glass, to prevent the possibility of any other seeds being deposited upon it; yet, in a short time plants vegetated from it. If quick-lime be put upon land which from time immemorial has produced nothing but heather, the heather will be killed, and white clover spring up in its place. A curious fact was communicated to me respecting some land which surrounds an old castle, formerly belonging to the Regent Murray, near Moffat. On removing the peat, which is about six or eight inches in thickness, a stratum of soil appears, which is supposed to have been a cultivated garden in the time of the regent, and from which a variety of flowers and plants spring, some of them little known even at this time in Scotland.

Jesse's Gleanings of Natural History.

CHARLES LAMB.—The following is told of that dry wit and soft-hearted man, the quaint author Elia:

"A Cheesemonger, who, having realized a large fortune, retired with a genteel wife and still genteeler daughter, to enjoy the '*otium cum dignitate*' in a nobleman sort of way, at Highgate, where he had a superb villa, was, above all things, most anxious to conceal from every one of his acquaintances, that he had ever been engaged in trade at all—more especially in so low a calling as that of 'Cheesemonger.' It was the canker in his blooming rose of life; and, any allusion, however accidental, was construed by him into a deadly and never-to-be-forgiven insult.

"In a large party, at the house of the villiage clergy man, Coleridge, Lamb, and the *quondam* Cheesemonger, were present. In a discussion on the hard poor law, which was then agitating the political and social circles of London, the retired tradesman took high ground, and irritated the kind hearted Elia, by violent denunciations of the poor; turning round, and, with great appearance of triumph over the silent wit, he said to the company, *generally*, but more *particularly* to Lamb, 'You must bear in mind, sir, that I have got rid of all that stuff which you poets call the 'milk of human kindness.' Lamb looked at him steadily, and gave in his acquiescence, in these words: 'Yes sir, I am aware of it—you turned it all *into cheese* several years ago. The retired Cheesemonger was inconsolable."

IS HE ALIVE?—Some years ago, a chap arrived in Augusta, Maine, with one of those great curiosities, an Egytian Mummy, which he desired to exhibit.—It was requisite then, that, before the exhibition, permission should be obtained from the Judge of some of the inferior courts. Accordingly, the showman proceeded to the court house, where some court was in session, and applied to the Judge for a licence, stating that, at infinite trouble and expense, to say nothing of the danger, he had been fortunate enough to procure the greatest curiosity ever seen in the United States. "What is it?" asked the Judge. "An Egyptian Mummy, may it pleas the court, more than three thousand years old," said the showman. "Three thousand years old," exclaimed the Judge, jumping to his feet, "and is the darned critter alive?"

A LIVELY HOPE.—The world dares say no more for its device, than *dum spiro spero*—"While I breathe I hope;" but the children of God can add, *dum expiro spero*—"when I expire I hope." Oh! it is a fearful thing when a man and his hopes expire together.

"A celebrated Evangelical preacher once told us," says the Liverpool Albion, "that when he was unmarried, the young ladies of his congregation were indefatigable in hemming cravats, handkerchiefs, &c., for him; but," he added, "since I have had a wife I have not even had one to do it for me."

DOCTOR'S BILLS IN CALIFORNIA.—The following is a specimen:

Mr. A—— B—— to G—— R—— Dr.	
To 7 Dover's powders, $6	$42
4 oz. evaporating Lotion, $4	16
4 oz. Dover's powders	24
4 oz. evaporating Lotion	16
4 Dover's powders	24
1 bottle Lotion	16
1 do. lead do	16

These charges are not, however, out of the way, compared with medical charges usually in this country. One can hardly get through a fever under $1,000. Other luxuries of the kind in proportion.

INTERNAL SLAVE TRAFFIC.—The House of Representatives of Georgia have passed by the strong vote of 93 to 29, a bill to repeal the law laying restrictions on the introduction of slaves into that State.

MRS. PARTINGTON expresses great apprehension that the people in California will bleed to death, as every paper she picks up announces "another vein opened."

In a very old copy of a work, now extinct, on necromancy, is the following quaint question:

"How to raise ye devil? Answer—contradict yer wyfe?"

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to inform the public that he has, and is constantly receiving, a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., consisting in part of the following:

DRUGS—Castor Oil, by the gallon and bottle; Calomel; Seidlits and Soda Powders; Opium; Epsom and Glauber Salts; Aloes; Myrrh; Sarsaparilla; Spirits Ammonia; Potash; Digitalis; Rhubarb; Ipecac; Jalap; Barley; Sago; Tartaric Acid; Seidlits mixture; Cream Tartar; Bi. Carb. Soda; Sal Soda.

CHEMICALS—Sulph. Quinine, do. Morphine, do. Act. Iodine; Iodide Potass; Lactate of Iron; Citrate of Iron; Citrate of Iron and Quinine; Ammon. Tart. of Iron; Veratrine; Velarianate of Zinc; Iodide of Iron, do. Syrup of do.; Oxide of Zinc; Iodide of Lead.

PAINTS—White Lead, dry, do. ground in Oil; pure Extra and No. 1 Black Lead, dry and ground in oil; Chrome Green, do. ground in oil; Chrome Yellow, do. ground in oil; Venitian Red, dry and in oil; Spanish Brown, dry and in oil; Yellow Ochre, dry and in oil; Terra de Sienna; Umber; Lamp Black; Litharge; Conch, Japan, and Copal Varnish; Linseed, Train, and Lamp Oil; and best winter bleached Sperm Oil, for family use.

DYE STUFFS—Indigo; Madder; Copperas; Logwood; Red Sanders; Annatto.

WINDOW GLASS—8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14, 10 by 15, 11 by 17, 12 by 14, 12 by 16, 12 by 20, &c.

PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES—Paint Brushes, from No. 6 to 000000; Sash Tools, No. 1 to No. 8; Varnish Brushes, No. 1 to 000.

PATENT MEDICINES.

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's do., Sands' do., Sands' Iodide of do., Webster's Sarsaparilla; India Cholagogue; House's Indian Tonic; Indian and Swaim's Panacea; Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry; Olassonion Balsam; Peery's Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Kellinger's Liniment; Jayne's Alterative; Carminative Balsam; Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge; Expectorant; Wistar's, Peters', Liddle's, Blood, Jayne's Sanative, Beckwith's, Brandreth's, Moffat's, Clickener's, Wright's, Indian, Madam Shail's Venus, and Champion's Pills; McAllister's, Harrison's, Gray's, and Tousey's Ointments; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters. } in quart bottles.

FOR JELLIES, PASTRY, &c.—Cooper's Isinglass; Preston's Ext's of Vanilla, Rose, Lemon, and Nutmeg; Rose Water; Essence of Lemon, Cinnamon, and Cloves; black and red Pepper; Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs; Mace; Tonqua Beans; Jamaica and Race Ginger.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES—French, German, and American Cologne; American Cologne by the pint and quart; Rousel's, Crary's, and Hauel's Shaving Cream; military Shaving Soap; Hauel's Nymph do.; Jones' chemical do.; Barry's Tricopherous; Jayne's Hair Tonic; Hauel's Eau Lustral; Hauel's Liquid Hair Dye; Phalon's Hair Invigorator; Castor Oil Pomatum; Ox Marrow; Bear's Oil; Macassar do.; Antique do.; Indian do.; 50 dozen assorted Fancy Soaps; 16 doz. hair Brushes, assorted; 25 dozen fine Tooth do. do.; 6 dozen Nail do. do.; 6 dozen Shaving do. do.; plain and fancy Note Paper; plain and fancy Note Envelopes; Letter do.; plain and fancy Letter Paper; fancy Motto Seals; transparent and plain Wafers; Cold Cream, in jars and bottles; Rose Lip Salve; black Pomatum; plain and fancy Toilet Bottles; Pink Ball; Pink Saucers; fancy Rouge; Alabaster Powder; prepared Chalk, in balls; Toilet Powder; Puff and Boxes; Charcoal Tooth Paste; Amber do. do.; Orris do. do.; Orris Tooth Powder; Charcoal do. do.; Money Wallets; Tobacco do.; India Rubber; Drawing Pencils; India Rubber Balls; Preston's French Extracts, a large variety; Essence Bouquet; Scent Bags; Cigar Cases, &c. &c. For sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist,
Nov. 2, 1849.] N. E. corner of Front and Market-sts.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of *RUEL CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, decorating the *KNOTHOLE* in Yellow. The Townsend is no doctor and never was, but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Now he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. He is making a cask headed "Trickr of Labels," in which he says, I have sold the use of my name for $7 a week. I will give S. P. Townsend $500 if he will produce one single solitary proof of this. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase just but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having for it the Old Dr.'s likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

JACOB TOWNSEND.

Principal office, 102 Nassau-st., New-York City.

OLD Jacob THE ORIGINAL OF THE DOCTOR Townsend, DISCOVERER GENUINE

TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and ORIGINATOR of the GENUINE PRINCIPAL of "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful HEALING POWER. This

Grand and Unequalled Preparation

is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the OLD DR.'S SARSAPARILLA. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medicine, contains medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover these volatile principles, which fly off in vapour, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which gives to it all its value. The

GENUINE

Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla

is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medicine is preserved pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by many women and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA and PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from

Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach; from unequal circulation, deterioration of blood in the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and hot flushes over the body, a dull, heavy pain in the head, with frequent coughs and colds; and prevents every putrefaction, and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of *fluor albus* or whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed, Painful, or Excessive Menses, Irregularity of the menstrual periods and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the Kidney Disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of

Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus permanently or relieves a great variety of other diseases, as Spinal Irritation Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, &c.

It is not possible for this medicine to fail to do good; it has nothing in it with does over harm; in case never ever any spoil, and therefore can never hurt in its curative agency. It cleanses the blood, enables the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach and gives good digestion, relaxes the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing genial warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. In not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need!

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of the GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION and

Never Spoils,

while the other DOES; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be injurious to the system? What! put acid into a system already overcharged with acid! What causes Dyspepsia? Acid! Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? Sudden losses, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholic and eruption of the blood. What is Scurvy, but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever-Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing else known but an acid substance, which sours, and then spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself between the joints and into where, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? In fact nearly all diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments to which affect human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound"

OF S. P. TOWNSEND!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Jacob Townsend's GENUINE ORIGINAL SARSAPARILLA, is an *IMITATION* of the left-over ferment!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would have the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr.'s head a malediction! We have heard of S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND!

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are known—wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, to be chemist, no pharmaceutist, to prepare his own medicines, and as he employs some other commercial and professional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine containing all the properties of the articles used in producing it, and which are incapable of change, which might render them the AGENTS of DISEASE instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to poor babes into wounded husbands, to bustle hope in the disappointed breasts, to speed health and vigor into the crushed and broken and to banish infirmity, that old DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy,

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may become know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal!

and thus to have the unparalleled satisfaction of having raised thousands and millions, from the bed of sickness and despondency, to hope, health, and a long life of unusual enjoyment and usefulness.

Principal office, 102 Nassau-street, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.

March 2, 1849—[35-ly

NEW DRUG & MEDICINE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the citizens and particularly of the Physicians in the town, and the surrounding country, to his stock of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, which he warrants of the best quality. He has also an extensive assortment of Paints, ground and otherwise, Oils, White Lead, Dye Stuffs, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Perfumery, &c.

The Paints, Oils and White Lead, he offers at ten to fifteen per cent lower than have ever been offered in this Market, of a like quality.

It is quite useless to go into a general enumeration of the articles offered for sale. Suffice it to say, he has almost every article in the Medical and Domestic line, usually kept in Drug Stores, and may be found at his establishment, on the North side of Market Street, a few doors above Front, at the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. PEIRSON & KELLY.

It is his intention to offer no articles for sale, but such as is believed to be the best of its kind. He has appropriated much labor and care in the selection of his general stock, and returns his thanks to those who have examined and pronounced his assortment as very superior in quality.

His terms are CASH; but short indulgence will be always granted when circumstances justify. C. DUPEE.

Wilmington, N. C. December 14, 1849 44

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,
DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES,
EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Wholesale Dealers in Drugs,

Select Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Patent Medicines, Varnish, old Liquors and Wines, Havana Cigars, &c., respectfully announce to physicians, merchants, and the public, that they have commenced an exclusive wholesale business in the above articles, at their old stand, where we shall keep a comprehensive stock of the best selections from the Northern markets, in quantities suited to the trade. In this New Enterprise we are determined to bestow the most careful attention. Believing the resources of that portion of the State which, with proper inducements, might most conveniently trade at this point, will warrant the undertaking on a more enlarged scale, it will be our object, with the facilities we possess in purchasing, to retain a liberal portion of this trade in our own State.

The greatly reduced prices at which we shall sell will enable the purchaser, in many instances, to save the freight and other charges from a Northern market, with the additional advantage of getting his Goods in a much shorter time.

We call particular attention from contractors and builders to our stock of Paints and Oils, which will always be large, and warranted of the best quality.

We have the various colors ground from pure materials, under our own supervision. Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oils, may always be had pure, and at low prices.

In order that we may be fully understood, we append, for the guidance of those interested, the present prices of the most prominent leading articles:

	Per pound.		
Refined Alum,	5 cts.	Blue Pill mass,	1 lb. jars, $1 00
" Saltpetre,	9 "	do do	1 mer " 1 25
" Copperas,	2½ "	" "	Eng. Manders, 1 50
" Epsom Salts,	4 "	Balsam Copaiva,	37
" Glauber "	3 "	Calomel, in bulk,	1 75
" Saleratus,	7½ "	"	1 lb. bottles, 1 88
" Bicart Soda,	10 "	Hyd. Potass, per ounce,	50
Flour